The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

The Week.

THE passage of a bill for the free coinage of silver by the Senate near the close of the session and at the beginning of a Presidential campaign is one of the strangest things that it is possible to imagine. The details of the measure are likewise of the most whimsical description. The Bland Bill, which was stopped in the House by a tie vote, provided that for all silver brought to the mint legal-tender certificates should be issued at once. The bill which has passed the Senate makes no provision for certificates, legal-tender or other, but it does provide that all the silver bullion now in the Treasury shall be coined into standard dollars. The amount to be so coined is about one hundred million ounces. To coin all this metal into standard dollars would tax the capacity of the mint for two years, even if no other work were done there. But the coinage of gold and of small change cannot be suspended. Making allowance for this necessary work, the time required for coining all the bullion on hand would be at least three years. No silver dollars could be turned out for private depositors of bullion during that time. They would lose three years' interest on their capital. Meanwhile, the purchase of bullion under the act of 1890 would cease. If the mine-owners are benefited by the present law, of which there is room for doubt, they would lose that benefit and would get in exchange for it the promise of free coinage at the end of three years, taking the chance, of course, that the law might be repealed in the interval. Mr. Bland apprehends also that the bill, in repealing the act of 1890, will take away the legal-tender character of the Treasury notes issued under that act.

What will be the complexion of things if the bill passes the House and is vetoed by the President? That he would veto it is well known. The Colorado and Nevada Senators have so declared with extreme bitterness. Mr. Harrison virtually advertised his intentions on this head in his speech at Albany last year. Since that time an additional, and to the President an overwhelming, reason for a veto now exists in the international monetary conference which he has called, and which has been already agreed to by all the important nations of Europe. To pass a free-coinage bill in the face of a conference which assembles solely at our instance, would be little less than an insult to all who have been invited to participate in it, since it would forestall everything, including the ratio to be fixed upon. The President, if he had not given any other sign of his intention, would surely treat this bill as an impertinence both to himself and to the Powers whom he has invited to confer with us. When we look at the Senate bill in this aspect, we have to blush for shame. What must other nations, who have been asked by us to come together in a world's council to discuss this very question—what must they think of us when we take the word out of their mouths and decide it for ourselves? A veto of this bill by President Harrison would restore his waning popularity in the East, and would strengthen the Republican party immensely in business circles everywhere. The issues of the campaign would be changed in a twinkling. The tariff and pension profligacy would be swept out of view, and the standard of value, in which all property and savings and income are reckoned, would become the overshadowing question before the people. For the Democrats to exchange their fair prospects for such a risk as this at such a moment would be the maddest adventure in politics since the civil war.

The People's party Convention, which has just completed its sessions at Omaha, was the most largely attended and most thoroughly representative national gathering which any third party has ever got together. All sections of the country sent delegates, and the delegates were full of enthusiasm. The dominant tone of the assembly was discontent with existing conditions. A large part of this discontent was the vague dissatisfaction which is always felt by the incompetent and lazy and "shiftless" when they contemplate those who have got on better in the world. But there was also manifested that spirit of doubt as to the tendencies of our social development of late years which is shared by many thoughtful and philosophic observers, and which causes such observers to question whether something should not be done to check these tendencies. Practically the platform declares that everybody could be made happy if the Government would print a vast quantity of paper currency, allow free coinage and foist light-weight silver dollars upon the country, establish an immense loaning agency, and take control of the railroads. In other words, the fundamental theory of the party is that the Federal Government is an institution of such omniscience and omnipotence, such a repository of wealth and wisdom, that it can be trusted with limitless power. In short, the theory holds that a paternal government can make all its children "healthy, wealthy, and wise." General Weaver is the proper candidate for President of such a party. He is a demagogue who came to the surface in the Greenback period, and was nominated for President by that element in 1880. He is the sort of man who is always ready to take up with any new organization which can give him either office or prominence, and no platform could be constructed so ridiculous that he would not gladly stand upon it. He is the fit product of a convention in which Ignatius Donnelly was one of the most popular orators.

The national platform of the Prohibitionists, outside of the prohibition planks, is a great surprise. In fact, it is one of the most striking marks of the progress of political intelligence that have recently been presented. As reported, the platform contained a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, but this was struck out by a vote of 335 to 596. A plank to the effect that the general Government ought to issue all money, the amount to be fixed at a definite sum per capita, was adopted, but with a good deal of opposition. But, what is most significant, the Convention voted down a declaration in favor of protection, and adopted a plank that is substantially hostile to all indirect taxation. "Tariff," it says, "should be levied only as a defence against foreign governments which levy tariff upon, or bar out, our products from their markets, revenue being incidental." This means free trade, at least with free-trade governments. There are a number of declarations of minor importance, and the platform concludes with a very hearty denunciation of both the Republican and Democratic parties for their many iniquities, much of which denunciation is deserved. Upon the whole, the Prohibitionists have done well, and the indications are that they will poll their full vote this autumn.

Mr. John W. Foster of Indiana, the new Secretary of State, is probably better fitted than any one who could be named to fill out the term of this Administration; and if President Harrison is reëlected, the continuance of Gen. Foster in the State Department would help to retrieve the blunder made in the choice of his predecessor. It has been alleged against him that he is disqualified for the office by the "entangling alliances" he has formed with the governments of other countries in the shape of legal retainers accepted from them. This seems to mean that acquaintance with diplomatic usage and with the most important questions to come before the State Department is really a bad thing in a Secretary, who, on this theory, would be much better fitted for his office if he knew nothing of its duties. It is further and more seriously alleged that he has made himself obnoxious to the following section of the Statutes of the United States:

"Sec. 5,498. Every officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit or discharging any official function un-

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der, or in connection with, any executive department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, who acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner or by any means otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aids, or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receives any gratuity or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment not more than one year, or both."

It is said that Mr. Foster has been discharging official functions "in connection with" the Department of State during a large part of Mr. Harrison's Administration, and has been serving foreign governments at Washington city and prosecuting their claims against our Government and receiving their pay at the same time. If this is true, and we fear it is, he is now liable to fine, or imprisonment, or both, under the statute above quoted.

We observe that Ohio Republicans are greatly dissatisfied with his appointment, but this doubtless springs from their failure to see how the "Ohio idee" has gone out of politics. The last census, we believe, showed that the centre of gravity of the population of the country had shifted from Ohio into Indiana. Certainly the political sceptre has passed from the hands of Ohio in a remarkable degree. The Ohio delegation at the Minneapolis Convention behaved with such conspicuous folly that they hardly dared go home; and ex-Senator Thurman gave fit expression to the disgust of the decent Democrats of the State at the way Senator Brice and his tools showed their imbecility at Chicago. In Republican politics, at any rate, the Hoosier idea is now to the front, and those fastidious Republican Senators who are reported as disgusted at seeing the White House made the glass of Indiana fashion and the mould of Indianapolis form, will support their ticket with many qualms over what the future may have in store for them in the way of unconventional manners in high places.

The President's letter to the New York League of Republican Clubs conveys a rebuke to all those Republican organs which have been a little slow in pumping up hysterics over the tariff issue. It will no doubt take them some time yet to lash themselves into a suitable degree of fury, but Mr. Harrison is already in a state of great excitement and alarm. His letter is somewhat incoherent, as is but natural coming from a man filled with such consuming and unselfish anxiety for imperilled American workingmen; but in so far as it is possible to get at his statements of fact, they appear open to serious question. He says of the tariff plank originally proposed in the Democratic Convention by the Committee on Resolutions, that it "seemed to recognize that some regard might be had in tariff legislation for the interests of our American workingmen." That word "seemed" is important. The plank here commended by Mr. Harrison is almost precisely the same as the planks of 1884 and 1888, which, in both those years, "seemed" to the same gentleman to show no regard whatever for his beloved workingmen. The Democratic tariff plank of 1884 spoke of the determination not to deprive "American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor," and of the need of having regard to the "increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country." But Gen. Harrison joined in the shrieks of Mr. Blaine that this meant starvation or starvation wages to American labor. The plank of 1888 contained similar phrases, but the Republican candidate of that year was black in the face with shouting that they meant destruction to American industry. Now he says that his patriotic rage of that campaign was uncalled for, and that it is *this* year that the real and only assault on the workingmen has come. To an impartial mind it "seems" as if Mr. Harrison were so uncommonly anxious to have a "save-the-country" campaign that he had made himself a little ridiculous.

He has worked himself into such a state of mind that he has forgotten the history of his own times. He says that the Democratic tariff plank of this year, as finally adopted, constitutes "a declaration more extreme and more destructive than has ever before been promulgated by the Democratic party." A Republican "from way back" ought to know what the Democratic tariff policy was in 1856. The National Democratic Convention of that year resolved that "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world." The same party's platform of 1852 declared that "justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other." The President's memory must go back to those years, and he must recall the fact that he heard no crack of doom then, in spite of the fact that the party advocating such baleful principles was successful in both campaigns. He will remember also that the people of the United States were then living, and had been for ten years, under what he would now call a free-trade tariff. It was certainly a tariff which made a nearer approach to free trade than any that has been framed since, or that will be framed for many years to come. The President must also remember, or if he does not he can read it in the veracious chronicles of his late Secretary of State, that it was a tariff under which the country had an unexampled degree of prosperity. It emphatically did not sink American wages to the level of those of "the pauper labor of Europe," did not close factories and throw thousands of workingmen out of employment, or check our industrial expansion. So unmistakable was the commercial and industrial well-being of the country at that time that the Republican platform of 1856 did not question it or the economic policy under which it had been brought about. But for the civil war and the enormous taxation which it made necessary, our latter-day protection would never have been heard of.

There seems to be no doubt that Republican politicians are much concerned over the prospect of a great strike in the iron industry, nor that the Washington managers have intimated to the manufacturers that a proper sense of loyalty to the Republican party ought to prompt an adjournment of the reduction in wages until after the election. The manufacturers are reported as saying that it is business and not politics with them. This being so, the alarmed Washington Republicans should try to make a peaceful settlement of the difficulty in a "business" way, and we suggest to them a method which is simple and would surely be effective. Let them excuse the manufacturers from their usual heavy contributions to the Republican campaign fund, on condition that they apply the sums thus saved to paying the former rate of wages to their employees. Or, better yet, let Treasurer Bliss take the checks of the iron-men and endorse them over to the Amalgamated Association. This would be a supreme proof of Republican sincerity, as it would show that the party is willing to turn over its money to American workingmen direct, instead of wasting a good part of it on maintaining headquarters and hiring bands and buying blocks of five. And as the only reason which leads the iron-manufacturers to submit to political assessments is their desire to pay high wages, they would certainly agree to this disposition of their contributions.

The facts brought out in the Senate last week in the debate on the Pension Appropriation Bill ought to startle the country into a realization of the perilous length to which the pension abuse has been carried As it came from the House Committee the bill appropriated over $133,000,000. The Senate Committee has amended this by increasing the amount to $144,956,000. In explaining this increase, Senator Stewart said that when the bill passed the House early in the session, it was supposed that there would be a surplus for the current year of from ten to fifteen millions, unexpended from last year's appropriation, but it had since been discovered that instead of a surplus there would be a deficit of $7,600,000. The Senator went on to say:

"The Committee on Appropriations had be-

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fore it the Commissioner of Pensions and other officers of the Bureau, and learned from them that at the present rate of pension payments—$13,000,000 a month—it will require $156,000,000 to pay pensions in the next fiscal year. So that it is very probable that, even with the amount recommended in the amendment, there will be a deficiency in the next fiscal year of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. But the Committee did not desire to ask so much, because it was thought better to leave it to a deficiency."

Mr. Stewart admitted that if the work in the Bureau were pushed, the expenditure for pensions during the next fiscal year might run up to $155,000,000 or $160,000,000. This would nearly absorb all the customs revenue of the country. In his article in defence of the Harrison Administration in the June number of the *Forum*, Senator Hawley placed the pension expenditure at about $140,000,000, adding that it "is supposed that the number of pensions will reach their maximum within the next year." At present no man knows what that maximum will be, but the prospect is that, by the time it is reached, the total of annual expenditure will amount to $200,000,000. That is the price which the Republican party is making the country pay in order that the party may get the benefit of the "soldier vote."

In spite of the distinguished position occupied by Prof. Dwight, whose unexpected death startled the community last week, it is doubtful if the public is at all aware of the extent of its loss. He was the creator of a famous school of law, and it was as a teacher and professor that he was most widely known. It is unnecessary to remind our readers of his services and his success in this direction, for the number of his pupils is so large as to insure them due public recognition and commemoration. But it was as a kind of guardian of the fundamental institutions of our jurisprudence that Prof. Dwight rendered a service that was almost unique. He knew the law perhaps more thoroughly than almost any practitioner or almost any judge, and, being relieved from the excessive pressure of business that now comes upon both bench and bar, he was able to utilize his knowledge with reference to its applications to the general interests of society. If a constitutional convention were proposed, his name was naturally the first thought of for membership, and it is doubtful, now that he is gone, if any other name could be mentioned by the bar which would carry so great influence with the public at large. When we reflect upon the character of our recent legislatures, and consider the influences that dictate our laws, it is impossible not to be affected for the time with apprehension at the results of the removal of this great conservative force. We have lawyers of unsurpassed ability, we have reformers of abundant zeal, we have an undiminished fund of public spirit, but we have now few public men generally recognized as animated by unselfish devotion to the public welfare, ardent in the cause of social and legal reform, and at the same time fully qualified by their prolonged studies and extensive experience to prepare and apply measures of genuine wisdom. Such a combination of qualities is always rare, and tends to become increasingly so with the greater hurry of modern life and the extreme diversification of modern interests. Yet we may feel that Prof. Dwight's influence upon his pupils must have been sufficient to arouse in many of them a desire to emulate his career, and it is not unreasonable to hope that in his case the good that he has done will live after him and not be interred with his bones.

It turns out that Egan and McCreery, although they applied for and obtained two months' leave of absence, to begin March 1, have not yet made use of it, and are still in Chili. The latter is probably finding it more difficult to wind up his speculations in the market than he had anticipated, and perhaps both he and Egan think it would be as well not to return to this country until after the adjournment of Congress and the passing of all danger of a Congressional investigation. Perhaps, too, one thing that troubles our Minister to Chili is a recent publication in that country of the entire diplomatic correspondence between the Chilian Government and ours touching the recent disputes. Aside from the charge, which appears to be proved in this volume, that he wantonly exaggerated his reports and his instructions in order to inflame already excited feeling, he will find it very difficult to explain his conduct in refusing to leave a copy of a certain despatch with the Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, although he had specific directions from Acting-Secretary Wharton to do so. Meanwhile, he is every day finding fresh proof of the high regard in which he is held by Americans on the spot. But a short time ago he applied to the Chilian Government to protect him against assaults on his character made in the public press by Americans among others, and on July 4 neither he nor McCreery received an invitation to be present at the patriotic meeting of the American colony in Santiago. The President ought to recall these misrepresentatives of the United States without delay. To retain them, in spite of Chili's desire that they be replaced, while immediately bringing home an attaché of our legation in France at the request of the French Government, is to make it appear as if he were anxious to deserve what was said of him by Mr. Depew in his nominating speech, that "no country is too small" to feel the weight of his valorous resentment.

Ruy Barbosa has seen the letter which Minister Mendonça wrote to the *Evening Post*, asserting that Mr. Blaine's "promise" in the matter of the Brazilian treaty was made impossible of fulfilment by the McKinley Bill. The Brazilian ex-Secretary says of this assertion, in a letter which was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of May 17, that it is "simply a piece of inconceivable effrontery." He puts some suggestive dates together. The McKinley Bill became law October 1, 1890. Twenty days later, Barbosa telegraphed Mendonça: "You may go on with the negotiation in accordance with the terms of your letter just received." The "terms" of that letter, which Barbosa quotes, set forth that "a *general exemption* from the duty on sugar is of no avail to us; we need an *exclusive favor* for our product." Moreover, when in Brazil in the latter part of 1890, Minister Mendonça contended that he had secured for Brazil this "exclusive favor," saying in an autograph letter, dated December 17, two months and a half after the McKinley Bill became law: "As to sugar, we are to enjoy the advantages of free admission, to the exclusion of European colonies in America." With this statement of the case, Barbosa says he is willing to "leave the chief actor in the affair to the judgment of the public of the two countries," though he urges the Brazilian Government to publish *in full* the correspondence relating to the treaty.

The British colonists have met their usual fate in attempting to persuade the English that the interests of the Empire require a return to the protective system. They were more sanguine than usual this year on account of the supposed intimations in Lord Salisbury's speech at Hastings, and the natural exasperation of the English at the multiplication of tariff obstacles to trade. But at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire lately in session at London, they were unable to carry Sir Charles Tupper's resolution declaring that a small differential duty should be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies, being defeated by 79 votes against 34. His resolution was offered as an amendment to one which declared that a fiscal union between Great Britain and her colonies by preferential duties, being based upon protection, would be politically dangerous and commercially disastrous, and that the arrangement that would best conduce to an intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain. We cannot fully estimate the significance of this vote until the detailed report of the proceedings of the Congress reaches us, but it at least signifies that all hope of imperial federation based upon protective tariffs may as well be abandoned. While the resolution adopted may not lead the Colonial Governments to change their policy, it will encourage the supporters of free trade and weaken the protectionist feeling.

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"FORCING THE FIGHTING" IN THE SENATE.

THE tariff debate in the Senate on June 29 between Senators Hale and Vest was a delightful contribution to the literature of the subject, and a sample of what the Republicans have to expect in their avowed determination to "force the fighting" on the tariff issue. Mr. Hale started out in the jauntiest spirit. He had introduced some resolutions to hang his speech upon, which recited that at "no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at so high wages, and purchasing the necessities and comforts of life at so low prices, as in the year 1892." His speech was absolutely limited to a review of the tariff plank of the Democratic platform and the manner of its adoption, the showing of a large "balance of trade" during the past year, and the familiar denunciation of the Democrats as upholders of "British doctrine." He made no semblance of an attempt to prove his assertion about "high wages" or "low prices," and, having delivered himself of the remarks which we have fairly summarized, he triumphantly announced that "the Republicans of the United States gladly accept the issue presented," and sat down.

A boy out hunting sparrows with a popgun could be no more horrified at seeing a grizzly bear rise in his path than the Maine Senator must have been at the speech of Senator Vest which followed. It was no extemporaneous effort on the latter's part. He had evidently been preparing himself to meet just such a Philistine, and proceeded to rend him in the most approved fashion. Through thirty pages of the *Record* he poured out facts and arguments on the gentleman from Maine, and all that that astonished Senator could say was, that, "before this debate closes, the demonstration will be given to the Senate showing his inaccuracy." Senator Vest cruelly inquired: "Why not give it now?" But Mr. Hale replied: "That was not my original purpose." In other words, he was not loaded for bear. No more was Senator Aldrich, to whom Mr. Vest appealed as the "tariff expert" on the Republican side, nor any other Republican Senator, so that the Missourian's overwhelming broadside is allowed to go into the *Record* and to the country to give the impression that, for the time being at least, it blew the Republicans clean out of the water.

Senator Hale's easy assertion about "high wages," without one fact adduced in support of it, "largely due to the Republican policy of protection," looked particularly silly after Mr. Vest had put in his list of "250 strikes and reductions of wages" occurring between December 4, 1890, and June 18, 1892, and all in industries "protected" by the McKinley Bill. The largest number was in manufactories of iron and steel, although Mr. Oliver has declared that McKinley gave the iron-men "everything they asked for," and, of course, they asked for no tariff except to be enabled to pay the high rate of American wages. Many instances of reduced wages are also given in woollen and silk manufactures, and in the glass and pottery industries, in all of which the McKinley Bill made great advances in duties for the express purpose, as its author alleged, of keeping up and increasing wages.

The Maine Senator's unsupported statement in regard to the unprecedentedly "low prices" now prevailing was in equal need of repairs before Mr. Vest got through with it. He first produced a lot of actual samples of various kinds of cloth and dress goods, mostly such as are used by the poor, and showed how, with but one trifling exception, a comparison of the cost of these goods in the New York market prior to October, 1890, and at present, showed marked advances, in some cases amounting to as much as 20 per cent. This was in face of the fact that foreign prices on the same goods had in the same period considerably declined. This table of Senator Vest's, which he particularly, but in vain, asked Mr. Aldrich to impeach if he could, is additionally instructive in its revelation of the fact that the rates of duty on the low grades used by workingmen are considerably higher than on better qualities, and also that American consumers are not permitted by McKinley to enjoy the general decline in prices which foreigners benefit by, owing to reduced cost of raw materials and better methods of production.

Perhaps the most heavily shotted gun of the Missouri Senator was his list of 100 tariff Trusts, with specifications as to the details of each. He wanted the people to have this before them as "the Senator from Maine makes this gladiatorial raid throughout the country on the tariff question." It is a compilation which is peculiarly timely now that the vaunted anti-Trust legislation of the Republican party is falling to pieces in the courts. The tariff on the articles monopolized by these various combinations is the great bulwark behind which the monopolists can shelter themselves. In each instance Senator Vest shows just how high that bulwark is and how it works, and gives many instructive details about the progress of the Trusts, several of which are in the hands of English capitalists, who are enabled by our intensely "American" tariff laws to take the people of this country by the throat. The whole array is a most impressive one, and is destined to shut the mouths of a great many Republican orators in the campaign, just as it left the Republicans of the Senate dumb on Wednesday week.

The debate in question is of great value, as showing the difference in the situation of the two parties on the tariff issue now and four years ago. Then the Republicans declined to commit themselves to any particular "schedules," but fell back upon their general worship of protection. But now they have got their "schedules," and must defend them. "Republican protection" has now a definite embodiment in the McKinley Bill. It is that definite protection which the Democratic platform declares to be a "fraud" and "robbery." Senator Vest shows how easy it is to prove that proposition. His encounter with Senator Hale may be taken as an indication of the spirit and results with which the tariff discussion will be carried on. The boy with a popgun is scarcely in a position to "force the fighting" with a grizzly.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE CHURCHES.

WHEN the Salvation Army first made its appearance in this city, it was so easy to make fun of that it immediately gained a good deal of notoriety and no end of "handsome notices in the press." But as soon as it had been squeezed dry of all the humor that it contained, it lost its attractions as a topic of newspaper remark and private conversation, and has been pretty much lost sight of for a considerable period. There are unmistakable signs, however, that it has made substantial headway. The well-known uniform is oftener seen in the streets. At the grand "encampment," or whatever they call it, of the Army a few weeks ago, large audiences, not only of adherents but of sympathizers, were gathered together in successive meetings. The great majority of the spectators went not as to a curious spectacle, but as to a serious assemblage convened for rational purposes.

At that time, residents in some of the fashionable parts of the city were surprised to see persons in Salvation Army uniforms, who were really out-of-town delegates, entertained in well-to-do homes just as if they had been members of any religious or charitable convention. This seemed to bear witness to sympathy with the aims of the Army in social quarters where such a thing had scarcely been suspected by the generality. Little by little, evidence has come out that what is known as the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army has been winning many members among church people whose social position is as high as is their reputation for philanthropy. This League is designed to secure the support of people of wealth and standing who approve the general aims of the Army, but would not "enlist" as active members. Those who join it are simply required to endorse its general object "to extend the kingdom of God," to pay their membership fees and annual dues, and to accept a pin or badge which they are at liberty to wear or not as they choose. Particular attention has been directed of late to this branch of the Army's work, through the public announcement that the League had been joined by eminent religious leaders, such as Prof. Briggs, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others, with their wives.

The main significance of their action, as of that of many others who have identified

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themselves with the Auxiliary League, lies undoubtedly in their deep humanitarian feeling and their desire to lend their influence to any movement which does good. So far from wishing it to be understood that they approve of all of the methods of the Salvation Army, they distinctly say that they dislike exceedingly some of those methods, and are dubious about the wisdom of more. Yet it is apparent that one of the strongest motives by which they are actuated is their clear conviction that the Army is succeeding where the churches have failed. Thus, Dr. Abbott is reported as saying: "The Salvation Army is doing a glorious work in going among the lowly and rescuing them from vice and shame and misery. No church could do the work, no minister of the Gospel could do the work." Another clergyman, who has also joined the League, gave it as his testimony: "The Army's workers have had wonderful success with the lowly whom the churches cannot reach."

The movement in question, therefore, is but one of many signs and confessions that the churches are not succeeding in their appointed work of "preaching the Gospel to the poor" in great cities. The Auxiliary League, in fact, makes its strongest appeal to people who have had the disappointing nature of the recognized church methods forced home upon them in their own experience and labors. Teachers in mission schools, for example, keep a dubious hold for a few years upon the children of the poor, only to see them go away into vice as soon as they get old enough to defy the parental use of the Sunday-school as a supplementary police force, and are not unnaturally disheartened and made to question the wisdom of their own methods. Then they see the Salvation Army getting a grip on the vicious and hardened, even of adult age, and apparently reclaiming many, and it is not strange that they accept the results as sufficient justification of the methods.

Now, as to the general organization of the Salvation Army, it seems to us that the analysis of it made by Prof. Huxley a few years ago was unanswerable and destructive. It is an embodiment of arbitrary and irresponsible power such as no lover of human freedom or believer in individual initiative can wish to see acquire an extended sway. Its actual methods of work are undoubtedly wise—for the accomplishment of its immediate end. It makes a business of religion. It takes the underlying idea of the "class" system of the Methodists, the guilds of the Episcopalians, and the sodalities and other associations of the Catholics, and extends it after its own fashion, watching over its "converts" day and night, setting them to preaching to others as soon as reclaimed themselves, and striving to maintain their first enthusiasm and zeal from year's end to year's end. It is not strange that such a system, working in the way it does and upon the material it does, should make far better headway than the churches in the same field. And if the great end of work among the lower classes of society is to get an early crop of "converts," we do not wonder that church people are admitting the superiority of the Salvation Army methods over their own intermittent and unfruitful activities, and are joining the Auxiliary League with enthusiasm.

It seems to many students of social problems, however, as if a great mistake of religious and charitable laborers among the poor had been just this feverish haste to get immediate and tangible results. It is at least a fair question if more meagre returns in the beginning may not be consistent with really wiser measures and more substantial results in the long run. Such scientific methods as Mr. Charles Booth advocates and exemplifies in the treatment of the poor and vicious population of great cities promise small immediate, but finally large and enduring, success. A good analogy may be drawn from missionary labors among the heathen: the first efforts have to be directed towards civilizing rather than converting. The heathen who inhabit Christian cities are in equal need of being approached from the physical side, and built up into the raw material of civilization by patient and prolonged teaching.

VOTING UPON COMPULSION.

THE plan for compelling the exercise of the right of suffrage by those qualified to exercise it seems to have had some attractions for political theorists, in spite of the fact that it owes its recent prominence to the recommendation of a very practical politician, Senator Hill of New York. But these attractions are completely dispelled by Prof. Albert B. Hart, in an essay upon the subject which appears in the last number of the *Political Science Quarterly.* He begins with an analysis of the assertion that, owing to abstentions from voting, government in the United States is in the hands of the minority, and that therefore legal pressure must be brought to bear upon the stay-at-home voters in order that we may have a government of the whole people. This suggestion, Prof. Hart declares,

"will be found to rest on three premises: that abstention from voting is a political danger, and a danger which increases; that a government may properly require an expression of opinion from its people; and that compulsion will correct the evils of neglect of voting. Not one of these premises is beyond dispute; they are all matters not so much of theory as of experience and of probability based on experience. A careful examination of the available facts will show that the evil is much less than has been assumed; that suffrage is a thing which ought not to be imposed under any government; and that the effect of compulsion would be small, and rather against than favorable to good government."

As to the amount of abstention, it appears from Prof. Hart's investigations to be much exaggerated. We recently made some computation of the number of persons in the New England States qualified to vote or capable of such qualification, which, although based upon other tables, is in substantial agreement with Prof. Hart's estimate. In this computation we included in the "dumb vote" foreigners who had not sought to be naturalized—an element which the purposes of Prof. Hart's article require to be eliminated as not subject to compulsion. His computation differs from ours in applying to the country at large. Taking the year 1880 as a basis, that being a year in which a census was taken and a Presidential election also occurred, he finds that there were in the country some 12,500,000 adult males, of whom 3,000,000 were foreign-born. An elaborate count made in Massachusetts in 1885 indicated that about one-half the adult foreigners in that State were naturalized, and, taking this proportion as correct, the number in the country would be some 1,500,000. Some minor additions being made, there were in 1880 about 11,400,000 persons *prima facie* qualified to vote. But under the laws of the various States there are many disqualifications. Illiterate persons, paupers, and convicts are in some cases denied the right of suffrage by statute; insane and bedridden persons are denied it by nature. A great many votes are lost from change of residence, the number being incomputable, but guessed by Prof. Hart to be 110,000—in our judgment a low estimate. With these deductions Prof. Hart finds the number of legal voters in 1880 to have been 11,000,000. There voted that year for President all of these but about 1,800,000, or one-sixth of the total number, and Prof. Hart observes:

"A very brief consideration will show that when five-sixths of the voters come to the polls, no compulsory system could much increase the number. There are few churches, clubs, societies, or lodges in the country which have an attendance of five-sixths, even once a year; there is not an army in the field which can put five-sixths of its men in the ranks for a battle. There is not another country in the world which has ever exhibited so large a proportion of actual voters as the United States. Germany is a very intelligent country—a country where the roads are good, changes of residence are infrequent, and political interest is high. In the German election of 1887 the number of votes cast was but 77.5 per cent. of the number of voters—a little more than three-fourths."

But out of this one-sixth are still to be taken the aged, the sick, the travellers, the sailors, many students, many railroad men, and those accidentally prevented from carrying out their intention, to say nothing of negroes prevented by intimidation. The latter class alone is estimated by Prof. Hart to number 560,000, and the total number of those who do not vote from these causes he puts at 1,500,000, leaving but 300,000 qualified voters who abstained from voting for President in 1880 from all other causes, including lack of interest.

It is true that in State and municipal elections the number of abstentions is far greater, but the proportion is steadily de-

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creasing. This part of the subject is not dealt with statistically by Prof. Hart, but he produces some general considerations that are sufficiently cogent. The law forbids many things, but there are few acts the performance of which it undertakes to compel, and if compulsion were desirable it would be practically impossible to enforce it. Prof. Hart makes a collection of early colonial statutes providing penalties for failure to vote, but they were of no effect. He criticises effectively the various penalties suggested in modern times, but his most weighty objection to them all is that abstention is often the best way of expressing political preference. Prof. Hart might have gone deeper into his subject; we should have been glad to see an examination of Mill's doctrine that the suffrage is a trust. But he has done enough to show that it is doubtful if the supposed evils of indifference and neglect on the part of voters exist to so alarming an extent as has been supposed, and has made it evident that compulsory voting would at all events be no cure for them. His essay should lead to the relegation of the subject to the limbo of impracticable schemes.

FOUR THOUSAND IMMORTALS.

It has often been asserted that Americans are peculiarly fond of titles. It may be doubted whether we really care more for such decorations than Englishmen or Germans, but it is probable that we care at least as much. Collectively committed as we are to the theory that all men are created equal, it is grateful to us as individuals to achieve some differentiation, and to have it outwardly and visibly signified in a title. Titles of nobility are barred; but military, ecclesiastical, and scientific prefixes and suffixes are open to us and are worn with decent pride. Unfortunately, however, the democratic instinct reacts against these aristocratic distinctions. It asserts that one man has as good a right as another to brevet himself colonel or reverend or professor; and, the right being largely exercised, a practical equality is reëstablished. The titles become so common as to be worthless, except as material for the American humorist.

Quite in line with these tendencies is the evolution, or rather the degeneration, of scientific associations in this country. Composed at first of scholars of recognized position, these bodies tend to include all who busy themselves, successfully or unsuccessfully, with the special science which each particular society aims to advance. Membership is conferred upon mere dilettanti, and is at last sown broadcast among the intelligent public wherever the interest felt, however vague, is sufficient to produce an annual payment. The American Association for the Promotion of Social Science passed through this evolution a generation ago; and the American Historical Association, to take a single recent example, is moving in the same direction. Other societies, especially those devoted to philology, economics, and the natural sciences, remain somewhat more exclusive; but in very few are the qualifications of candidates for membership scrutinized with much severity.

The most popular—not to say populous—of all these associations is one of the youngest. That extension of membership which has generally resulted from the gradual abandonment of stricter standards has, in this case, apparently, been contemplated from the outset. The American Academy of Political and Social Science, founded at Philadelphia in December, 1889, has all the outward semblance of a scientific society. It has a governing council of a more or less scientific complexion, a number of the councillors being connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and no person is eligible to membership unless approved by the council. It has also an "advisory committee," which includes some of the most distinguished publicists and economists of the country. But it does not appear that any person who is willing to pay the annual fee of five dollars is likely to be disapproved by the Council. It does appear that a great many respectable persons who were quite unconscious of having achieved eminence in political science, have had it thrust upon them by the unexpected notice that they had been elected members of the Academy—the notice being coupled in each instance with a request to remit five dollars to the Treasurer. Early in the second year of its existence the membership of the Academy was brought to the surprising total of 2,000, and we understand that it has since doubled.

Encouraged by its American triumphs, the Academy has extended its operations to the other side of the water, and has begun to confer the unsolicited honor of membership upon many Englishmen. In a recent number of the London *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere, surprised by the methods of the Academy, asks for information regarding its character. International courtesy and the interests of science impel us to furnish the information which Mr. Labouchere desires.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science is a subscription list. Membership in the Academy is a decoration which is conferred upon each annual subscriber. The periodical which is thus supported is known as the *Annals* of the Academy. Its editor-in-chief is Prof. E. J. James of the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. James founded the Academy, and has been its President from its foundation. The *Annals* is primarily an organ of Prof. James and his associates in the University of Pennsylvania. It is not exclusively devoted to the publication of their writings: it solicits and receives contributions from other scientific authorities. It is an organ of the University of Pennsylvania in the same sense in which the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* is a Harvard organ, and the *Political Science Quarterly* a Columbia organ. In each of these cases the control of the periodical is in the hands of the professors of a single university. The Pennsylvania organ differs from the other two in its pretence to represent a national organization. They differ from it in that they offer no chromos to their subscribers.

When the American Academy of Political and Social Science was established, there were already in existence, as we have stated, the American Social Science Association and the American Historical Association. There were also in existence the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Society. But there was no American "academy" of the political sciences, and "academy" has a better ring than "association" or "society." It suggests something more exclusive. In other words, "Member of the American Academy" is a well-sounding title; nothing quite like it had previously been sold, and it was therefore eminently salable. The rapid growth of the Philadelphia Academy shows the justice of these calculations. Of course such an exploitation of a title has its limits. The more it is sold the less becomes its market value. But the limits do not seem to have been reached yet. The token has been debased, but it still circulates.

We have no means of knowing whether the "advisory committee" of distinguished scholars, many of whom are professors in other universities, ever give advice to the Academy, or whether their advice, if given, is heeded. It is not to be presumed, however, that they have recommended the touting methods which the Academy is pursuing. It is not probable that they have done, or have ever expected to do, anything but lend their names, with American good nature, to what seemed to be a worthy object. But if they are aware of the manner in which the Academy is being run, they are stretching tolerance too far in allowing their endorsement to stand on Prof. James's prospectuses.

Correspondence.

RAPHAEL'S HOURS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In view of the renewed interest in the so-called "Hours of Raphael" awakened by Miss Williams's attractive book, will you kindly grant me the space in your columns for a few words upon this vexed question?

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, whose paper was reprinted in *Littell's Living Age* for March 14, 1891, declared that two of them are identical with frescoes at Herculaneum. Now I have in my possession a photograph taken from a Pompeiian fresco in the Naples Museum, numbered 5377, as a Bacchante in Sommer's catalogue, and called "Vanità," which is absolutely the same as the "Hour" named the "Sixth Hour of the Day." We know that Raphael and his pupils drew from the mural painting in the Baths of Titus, and as those were built just before the destruction of Pom-

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peii, it seems highly probable that the same artist worked in both places, and that the airy form of Vanità danced alike upon the walls of the Pompeiian dwelling and upon the Baths of the Emperor, whence she was transferred, without the alteration of a flower, to the ceiling of the Vatican. Would that careful search might once more reveal her, floating amid the heap of confused remains which are grouped under the general name of "Baths," to bear witness once again to the truth of the oft-repeated saying, that all, indeed, is Vanity!

Miss Williams seems, like every one else, unable to explain when or how the "Hours" vanished from the ceiling. If the papal generosity which has opened these long-closed Borgia rooms to the public, would permit some scholar to inspect the "house-keeping books" of the Vatican, he would probably learn to whom the money was paid by Leo X. for the decoration, and the time and cause of the present condition of the ceiling, on which they no longer seem to be found.

Respectfully yours,
ANNIE RUSSELL WALL.

NEW BEDFORD, June 28, 1892.

Notes.

A MODERN German novel, Gottfried Keller's 'Dietegen,' has been annotated for school use by Gustav Gruener of Yale, and will be published by Ginn & Co.

A 'Graded and Annotated List of Five Hundred Available Books for the Young,' prepared by George E. Hardy, a New York grammar-school principal, is soon to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce that the *Dial*, which has hitherto been published by them, to their credit and to the advantage of the readers of that excellent literary journal, has passed from their hands to become the property of Mr. Francis F. Browne, its editor and part owner from the commencement.

The publishing house of Nicola Zanichelli of Bologna has just initiated a "Library of Italian Political Writers" with the writings of Cavour. It has in the press, independently of the above, a collection of the minor writings of R. Bonghi, under the title, 'Da trent' anni'; 'Parini,' by Giosuè Carducci; and the fifth volume of Giuseppe de Leva's History of Charles V.

As may be inferred from its title ('La Fe'), religious complications form the staple of Valdés's latest novel (Madrid: M. G. Hernández). As would also be inferred by any one familiar with the previous writings of the author, of whom it has been justly said by a Spanish critic that he "always writes a trifle *à la diable*," the religious struggles of the priestly mystic who attempts the conversion of an atheist, only to find himself infected by the very doubts he is combating, are not given a profound and convincing representation. However, the scene is laid on Valdés's native heath, and his book adds many more to his vivid pictures of Asturian life. A translation of the story, 'Faith,' by Miss Hapgood, comes to us from the Cassell Publishing Co., but it is marked by haste in preparation throughout, and the translator's slips have been aggravated by printer's errors. In the very first chapter we note the following: "saw herself obliged to feel upon her the feet of Osuna the humpback" (p. 1), should read, "saw herself obliged to sit upon the feet," etc.; on p. 29, in place of "robbed the earthen jar, in the corridor of the rectory, of eggs," should stand, "stole grapes from the trellis along the corridor"; and for "he smelled his powerful breath, and, ducking suddenly, at the moment when the latter was on the point of clutching him, he succeeded in dodging the blow, and pitching headlong on the altar," read, "he perceived his labored breathing, and . . . succeeded in making the blow miss its aim and his assailant fall headlong against the altar."

In addition to a mistimed, blank-cartridge campaign biography of the ex-Secretary of State, 'An American Statesman: the Works and Words of James G. Blaine, Editor . . . and True Patriot,' by Willis Fletcher Johnson (Philadelphia: A. R. Keller Co.), we have two volumes in illustration of the Democratic nominee, viz.: 'Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, as set forth in Public Papers of Grover Cleveland,' compiled by Francis Gottsberger (New York: George G. Peck), and the fuller 'Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland,' selected and edited with an introduction by George F. Parker (Cassell Publishing Co.). The latter work is provided with a very inadequate portrait.

Mr. Joseph Pennell, in 'The Jew at Home: Impressions of a summer and autumn spent with him' (Appletons), makes, no doubt, a sincere effort to continue his well-known rôle of simple delineator of the picturesque; but his letters of last December to the *Illustrated London News*, here reprinted with the original pen-drawings and with a controversial preface, are obviously a tract against Jewish emigration, to the author's native America particularly. There is a medley of what he has seen, which we may trust implicitly; what he has heard, which we may trust in the main; and what he has not seen or heard, but generalizes fearlessly about, with the confidence of a car-window observer, philosopher, and statistician. In short, Mr. Pennell could not content himself with mere description. His little book is worth reading, for the reflections to which it gives rise are not wholly those intended by the author.

We may notice together Mr. Charles Booth's 'Pauperism, a Picture; and the Endowment of Old Age, an Argument,' published by Macmillan, and the Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson's 'Pensions and Pauperism,' published by Methuen & Co. Mr. Booth's book is an expansion of the paper read by him last December before the Statistical Society, which excited such general interest both in this country and in England that it is unnecessary to comment upon it. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Booth's methods as shown in his other books, know that he is thoroughly conscientious and not carried away by Socialistic illusions, and will listen, if not with interest, at least with patience to his detailed argument. We consider that this argument fails at a vital point, but Mr. Wilkinson is converted by it. He has distinguished himself by his sturdy opposition to State pensioning schemes, and by his brilliant presentation of the case of the Friendly Societies in England. He is convinced, however, that Mr. Booth's plan can be worked without discouraging the spirit of self-help. We trust that it may be true, for it looks as if some arrangement for State pensions would be adopted in England, and, if the experiment must be tried, Mr. Booth's device is the best yet presented.

Under the title, 'Criticisms on "General" Booth's Social Scheme,' the Salvation Army plan of regenerating the degraded is attacked from several quarters. These criticisms are sufficiently destructive, but as General Booth has just announced that he must have £30,000 this year unless his plan is to prove a failure, while he has only £6,000 in hand, further criticism may be superfluous. The book is published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co. and imported by the Scribners.

The first edition of Prof. Edwin J. Houston's 'Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms, and Phrases' (New York: W. J. Johnston Co.) has already been noticed in these columns with a certain amount of commendation. It appeared as a duodecimo volume, and was well received by the electrical world. The large octavo before us contains, as stated in the preface, more than double the matter and about twice the number of definitions which appeared in the earlier work. The book holds an intermediate position between a dictionary in the limited sense and an encyclopædia, and the author has endeavored by cross references to make it also serve the purpose of a text-book. The definitions are necessarily concise, but are usually clear and sufficient, the defects of the first edition having been corrected. There is, however, still room for improvement, and it sometimes happens that clearness is sacrificed to conciseness. In reading the work, one cannot fail to be impressed by the wealth of the electric vocabulary and the great number of terms, names, and words which the science of electricity in its various branches now requires in order to be intelligible. The intrinsic vastness of the science also appears in such a work more plainly than in any text-book. In his preface the author asks for friendly criticism. His work, if not perfect, is still a most valuable addition to our resources for reference and even for study. It cannot fail to receive a cordial and appreciative welcome.

Teachers of German will be glad to have their attention called to Book III. of Schiller's 'History of the Thirty Years' War,' abridged and edited with notes by Karl Breul, lecturer in German at the Cambridge (Eng.) University; and a new edition of Hamann's Lessing's 'Laokoon,' revised by L. E. Upcott —both on the list of Macmillan & Co., and the former in Gothic, the latter in Roman characters. For advanced pupils two little pocket volumes from the "Sammlung" of G. J. Göschen, Stuttgart, are also recommendable, being annotated in German. These are a selection from the *Minnesang* and *Spruchdichtung* of Walther von der Vogelweide, edited by Prof. Otto Güntter; and corresponding selections from Hartmann von Aue ("Der arme Heinrich"), Wolfram von Eschenbach ("Parzival"), and Gottfried von Strassburg ("Tristan und Isolde"). The Roman character is here, too, employed, and each volume is provided with a glossary.

Much ingenuity is displayed in the 'English-French Conversation Dictionary,' by Richard Jäschke (Boston: Carl Schoenhof). Under *bill of fare* we have a list of edibles filling four pages; under *billiards*, the technical terms, followed by conversation on the subject; under *cards*, the same for piquet and whist. Other fruitful headings are *time* and *times*, *numbers*, *note* (in music), *post-office*, *shoemaker*, *train* (very well imagined), *theatre*, *thermometer*, *weights*, etc. There is also a showing of verbs, regular and irregular, and a vocabulary of such French words as are likely (to quote the compiler's slip in idiom) "to occur to the traveller"—*i. e.*, to meet his eye. Finally, a page is devoted to the pronunciation of some more or less difficult proper names.

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Broglie is there set down as "Bro-ih," though for the French eye the pronunciation is Breu-il.

Any sign of the growth of the study of Italian in this country is welcome. Mr. C. H. Grandgent's Grammar of that language has called for a Composition, which he now supplies (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.). Some of his English selections for exercises are taken from Howells, Beecher, Henry James, and the newspapers. There are formulas for letter-writing, lists of verbs, notes on pronunciation, and a brief account, from the author's early observation, of inflections of the voice. The exercises are accompanied by vocabularies.

Mr. Paul E. Laur writes, in the Johns Hopkins Historical Series, an essay on "Church and State in New England," which is a study of the development of religious liberty apart from general history. In this way room is obtained for many details of more or less interest, but we do not observe that anything material is added to our knowledge of the causes or effects of the establishment of religion by the State.

Much the same may be said of Mr. C. H. J. Douglas's study of the financial history of Massachusetts, published in the Political Science Series of Columbia College. Even the professional economist cannot find the particulars that Mr. Douglas has gathered especially profitable, while the student of general history is sufficiently informed of the course of our forefathers in dealing with finance by existing authorities. While there may be some advantage in bringing together the facts bearing upon the treatment of the problem in the past, such collections are generally useful only as materials for history, and must be presented with exceptional skill in order to command attention.

Mr. F. M. Crunden's annual report of the St. Louis Public Library (for 1890-91) is, as usual, effectively put together. The library has, he says, the enviable distinction of being "the only large library in the country that has received no gifts of any importance, either in money or books, from private sources." Some very curious examples are given on pp. 22–26 of reference lists furnished to applicants, of books or articles wanted of the librarian, and of questions asked him. Instructive, too, is the account of the reading-club formed, in connection with the library, in a colored school of the city, with samples of "the formal written reports that have been presented on books read."

Commissioner Swan's fourth report on the custody and condition of the Public Records of parishes, towns, and counties in Massachusetts has, like its predecessors, a universal application. Mr. Swan urges that "the office of [town] clerk must be removed from politics and put on a business basis," independent of fees, with a salary from both the town and from the State, which imposes a vast deal of labor upon this officer. The recklessness of these attributions, and the general disregard of the statutes relating to the public records, are a lesson in the art of legislation. The copying of perishing early records enjoined by law should, as Mr. Swan shows, be intrusted only to experts. It is, by the way, a good illustration of the working of Massachusetts ideas that the Commissioner has a volunteer assistant in the person of the editor of *Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine* (Salem), who, in his June number, states that he too is collecting statistics from the town clerks regarding the records of churches, parishes, etc., their condition and present custodian; and offers "to print any hitherto unpublished early records free of cost," from a good copy or from the original. The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Company bespeaks the printing of town records, and has been employed for that purpose by the town of Manchester.

The opening paper of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June is by Dr. H. Schlichter, on the "Pygmy Tribes of Africa." He divides these into four groups—viz., those inhabiting West Africa, the Central regions, East Africa, and the territory south of the Congo. Of the existence of the third group there is no definite knowledge, but he produces strong testimony of many travellers to show that a race similar to that seen by Stanley in the Congo Forest inhabits a still unexplored portion of the Galla country, to the east of the Upper Nile. The Rev. James H. Lawrie gives an interesting account of the customs and folklore of the New Hebrideans; in the latter there is some resemblance to the Biblical stories of the Deluge and of Jonah. The Russian Kurds are treated in a similar manner, the material being taken from an official report upon their condition.

The last Bulletin of the Société de Géographie contains the conclusion of M. Ch. Maunoir's elaborate review of the progress of geographical research during the year 1890. Referring to the fact that the work of the original explorer is nearly finished, and that the time is approaching when the words *terra incognita* will disappear from the maps, he briefly indicates the task of the future geographer. This will be the filling in the outlines, getting an exact knowledge of what is still imperfectly known, and investigating the structure and life of the ocean beds. Historical geography, especially, will receive a new impulse, as in the bringing into full light the vast ruins still almost hidden under the sands of Asia and in the forests of Africa, and causing them to reveal the names and history of their builders. A good illustration of this latter work is to be found in the *Bulletin* in the attempt of M. G. Marmier to give new solutions of certain obscure questions of ancient Syrian geography in connection with facts in Old Testament and Egyptian history. There is also a sketch of ten years' geographical and ethnographical work in French Guiana, accompanied by a series of maps, by Henri Coudreau, and a report upon the Geological Congress at Washington by M. Emm. de Margerie, one of the three foreign secretaries. Baron Nordenskiöld contributes a short account of an expedition to Spitzbergen commanded by his son, Gustav, in which he speaks of snow on the mountain sides colored so intensely red by some minute algæ as to be discernible at a distance of more than twelve miles.

We have before us the first number of a new monthly, the *American Journal of Politics*, defined as "a magazine for intelligent men and women who read and think on vital questions of the times." The editor is Andrew J. Palm, and the place of publication at 928 Temple Court, in this city.

The conductors of *Babyhood* have found it expedient to exchange this title for its definition, and it will henceforth be known as the *Mother's Nursery Guide*. This useful and genuine publication has reached its ninety-second number in vol. viii.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Chautauqua, N. Y., on August 23-26. The farmer, his discontent and his "movement," will have a session to themselves (evening of Aug. 24), as well as some consideration in the morning of the same day.

—The July *Atlantic* contains a short and bracing paper, by Theodore Roosevelt, in regard to the levying of political assessments in the coming campaign. He describes succinctly the state of the law, forecasts the action of political managers and Government employees, and assures both that the Civil-Service Commission will be vigilant and will investigate, either on open or confidential information, all suspected offices, and will do its utmost to secure observance of the law and punishment of offenders. The article is of the nature of an unofficial circular letter, and will be read with satisfaction by civil-service reformers. The general contents of the number are of varied and equal interest, no one contribution being especially conspicuous. The idealists have it all their own way in two articles. The first is one of generalities on "The American Idealist," by Gamaliel Bradford, jr., in which he endeavors to show that our countrymen are more given to the idealistic temper than are the English. He cites Emerson, of course, as the type, but he was hardly national; on the whole, too, the paper is somewhat over-full of Arnoldisms. The second is a first paper on Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," by Vida Scudder, and undertakes to show that Shelley was a true myth-maker and represents that primitive stage of thought-creation. This is certainly a fanciful view, but it serves to bring out certain aspects of Shelley's work, and to free it from the religious prejudice which has not ceased to operate against the appreciation of his poetry. Both writers seem to agree in denying that Shakspere was an idealist—one of the effects, we take it, of the attempt to set up Browning as a latter-day Shakspere; but it would be well if writers of this order would begin by definitions, so that readers may know what they mean by such classification. Other papers of interest are on McClellan, Chicago, and the Greeks in the Persian War.

—*Harper's* celebrates the anniversary of our independence by an account of how the Declaration was received in the old thirteen States, illustrated by cuts in consonance with Revolutionary days. Lowell's Elizabethan criticism goes on with Marlowe, and sets forth his genius by selections, with an effect as great as Lamb's similar work, and fortified by a judgment which far exceeds the power of the leader of the literary revival which ends, in all probability, with the present series, as its recreative energy was spent long ago. The growth of the Federal Power is described after the well-worn style by Mr. Nelson, and the usual lessons are drawn from the history; but the conclusion that the use of this power should now be determined by economic instead of constitutional reasons, deserves notice, perhaps, as an opinion. Mr. Brander Matthews rides a course against the "Britishers" in defence of American spelling, if so aggressive a paper can be properly spoken of as a "defence." We are not quite sure from his words whether he does not regard all spelling as equally bad, in accordance with a recent opinion of Prof. Child; and in such a case the omission or alteration of a letter or two is a small matter, since it tends to uniformity by such infinitesimal progress; but he makes it plain that "colonialism" in spelling is at an end, and if, as he quotes from Sainte-Beuve, "orthography is the beginning of literature," there is a mite, at least, of hope for that "literary indepen-

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dence" which is so much desiderated in some quarters. An unusual travel sketch is contributed by R. Caton-Woodville, who describes the capturing of wild elephants in Mysore on the occasion of the late Prince Albert Victor's visit to India.

—The writer in *Scribner's* who undertakes to give an account of the poor of Chicago seems to have had great difficulty in finding any of the sort wanted. There are no tenement-house districts, no real ghettos, no aggregations of hopeless poverty in special quarters such as are to be met with in older cities; and his report goes further than this, to show that the want and suffering in the lower classes of Chicago are brought about not by social or economic disadvantages, but by drink. The city, nevertheless, has its poor, who are cared for individually, it appears, but the percentage is small. Charitable effort is directed rather toward moral than physical aid, and the institutions which help the young to make right choices and to raise their standard of life and conduct, are well supported and thriving. An artistic paper upon Ravenna, a scientific one on the depths of the sea, and one of very practical use on city squares are the other leading pieces.

—The contribution of the highest interest in the *Century* is the continuation of the description of the plans for the World's Fair at Chicago, with abundant illustration of the architectural features, which supports the common expectation that the success of the enterprise in artistic effect is assured. A second art contribution is the sketch of Daubigny and his work, also illustrated with great richness. Dr. Waldstein writes a full narrative of the discovery of the tomb of Aristotle, certainly one of the most interesting results of the work of Americans in Greece; and though he does not assert that the ascription of the tomb to the great philosopher is beyond doubt, he regards the proof as sufficiently conclusive to establish a case against which something negative must be brought in order to destroy probability. The stock articles continue, and the number winds up with a statement of what the Government is doing for the farmer, which shows that he is certainly not a neglected individual in the paternalism which belongs to our system of the public good.

—History is repeating itself with significant regularity at the English women's colleges. In the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge, a Girton student, Miss Read, has just taken higher honors than any male student, while Newnham, in her turn, bears her honors no less thickly than her sister college. One of her students, Miss Block, has defeated all men in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos. Both colleges have again won the distinction of having students in the first division of the first class of the Classical Tripos. One of these fortunate winners of the highest obtainable classical honors is from Australia, another is the daughter of the late headmaster of the City of London School, Dr. Abbott, who is best known to the world at large by his 'Shakespearian Grammar.' It is needless to moralize on the fact that none of the five women students who have just proved their classical prowess has had the discipline of the ancient nurseries of honor students, Eton and Rugby; but it is worth while to call to mind that when the women's colleges were first started at Cambridge, not even their warmest advocates dared to dream of first-class honors in classics until a comparatively distant future, when their students should have had a training equal in duration and severity to that of the great public schools.

—The thirty-first part, printed May 14, completes volume three of J. B. Halvorsen's 'Norsk Forfatter-Lexikon,' bringing the work through the letters I to L. This volume shows no diminution of the author's remarkable thoroughness and accuracy; and his critical judgment and sense of proportion seem at fault in a single instance only—in allotting six pages to Hans Henrik Jæger, who obtained a considerable, but unenviable, notoriety in Norway by printing a book entitled 'Fra Kristiania-Bohêmen,' which was suppressed because of its obscenity the day after publication. The author was imprisoned for sixty days, and made to pay a fine of 80 crowns, and, upon a second time printing a portion of the book, was again sentenced to 150 days' imprisonment and a fine of 1,600 crowns. Mr. Jæger's appearance can hardly be considered of special importance in the history of Norwegian literature, and while the account of his book and the various judicial and other proceedings which followed its publication is interesting, the space allowed to it is excessive; the more so, as Mr. Halvorsen does not even mention the name of another realistic author whose work—of greater literary merit than Mr. Jæger's—was confiscated the following year. Of writers whose fame has extended beyond Norway, this volume includes the critic, Henrik Bernhard Jæger (not to be confounded with the Jæger mentioned above); the geologists, B. M. Keilhau and Theodor Kjerulf, and the latter's brother, the composer, Halfdan Kjerulf; the Orientalist, Christian Lassen; and the Egyptologist, Jens Daniel Carolus Lieblein; and the popular novelists, Alexander Kielland, Jonas Lie (who occupies twenty-two pages), and Kristofer Janson, who has a special claim upon the interest of Americans because of his coming to the United States in 1881 and settling in Minnesota as an American citizen, after having attained sufficient prominence in his native country to be awarded a poet's pension by the Norwegian Government.

—But the place of honor is allotted to Ibsen, an admirable biographical and bibliographical record of the poet, up to November, 1889, filling the first eighty-nine pages of the volume. The biographical notice, extending to more than thirty pages, is rendered especially valuable by the good judgment shown in omitting details commonlyknown, and including a great deal of important information not otherwise readily accessible, so that it will doubtless always remain a convenient source of reference. The bibliographical record shows that Ibsen had published, between 1850 and 1888, eighteen books, of which all but four had reached a second edition, while nine had attained to a third, seven to a fifth, four to a sixth, and three to a seventh; and of one ('Brand') the eleventh edition was issued in 1889. Since Mr. Halvorsen's record was printed, it is probable that some of the volumes have reached still higher editions, while another book, 'Hedda Gabler,' is to be added to the list. All of these works have been translated into German, several of them more than once; and in the case of 'Brand' no less than four distinct German translations were published in six editions. Next to the German, the English translations have been most numerous, fourteen of the above nineteen books having been published in the English language, several having appeared in more than one translation, and all but two of them within two or three years. Besides the lyrical poems, the following four works, only, remain to appear in English dress: 'Catalina' (Ibsen's first book, published in 1850), 'Gildet paa Solhaug' (1856), 'Kjærlighedens Komedie' (1862), and 'Peer Gynt' (1867). Four plays have appeared in Finnish translations, three in Swedish, two each in French, Polish, and Dutch, and one each in Russian, Bohemian, and Italian. In Ibseniana the record is noticeably voluminous when it is remembered that the subject is still living and hardly at the zenith of his fame. More than a dozen biographical and critical works on Ibsen are recorded, and the magazine contributions in this class number several hundreds. Of special interest is the information given concerning the stage representations of Ibsen's plays in the chief cities of the world.

PARKMAN'S HALF-CENTURY OF CONFLICT.

A Half-Century of Conflict. By Francis Parkman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1892. 2 vols., pp. viii., 333; viii., 395.

THESE two volumes are the completion of a memorable undertaking. The task to which Mr. Parkman set himself forty-five years ago, with results that began to appear in this series in 1865, was one of the most important to which an American historian could devote his pen. Its successful accomplishment is a fact sufficiently significant in itself, and is rendered doubly remarkable by the condition of health against which the author has had constantly to battle. Mr. Parkman's painstaking research has earned for him a permanent place in the front rank of American writers of history, while the brilliancy of the style in which his thought is clothed imparts a charm to his narrative unsurpassed by that of Prescott or Motley. He may well look back with satisfaction on the stately series of volumes in which he has narrated the great attempt to plant on American soil the civilization and institutions of royal France—a drama heroic and tragic enough to claim the admiration of those who most sincerely rejoice that it ended in essential failure. The struggle which he records is one of types of civilization, both foreign to American soil, of European origin, yet developing in full fruitage here and meeting in necessary conflict. It is this contest of ideas which were the slow growth of centuries in Europe, that gives to the pre-Revolutionary epoch in American history its chief fascination, and in a large degree renders its study valuable. Doubtless the tendency of American writers of history to dwell on the colonial period has been excessive, but it has much justification in the fundamental nature of the problems which the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries worked out. That the character of many of those problems is so clear to us, and the reasons of their solution so apparent, is due, in no small measure, to the life-work of Mr. Parkman.

The two volumes before us fill a gap in the series, constituting the sixth part of the seven divisions into which Mr. Parkman has separated his history of "France and England in North America." That their preparation was delayed till the final struggle had been told shows that the period of which they treat was less important, in the author's estimation, than the years which precede and follow. It is an epoch, also, which has been more fully handled by other historians than the times with which some of Mr. Parkman's other volumes have to do. It was not conspicuously marked by

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events of lasting consequence, nor was it possible to give to this period the unity of interest which marks the story of the 'Jesuits in North America,' or the 'Discovery of the Great West.' La Mothe-Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, is far from the peer in interest of Champlain or La Salle; the missionary Rale is but a poor substitute for Brébeuf or Jogues; nor is Vaudreuil a governor to attract the fancy like Frontenac. This comparatively intermediary character of the period is frankly recognized by the author, who declares that "the nature of the subject does not permit an unbroken thread of narrative, and the unity of the book lies in its being throughout, in one form or another, an illustration of the singularly contrasted characters and methods of the rival claimants to North America" (Preface, iii.).

The modest claim of the writer is fully justified, and in spite of the relatively minor importance of the events narrated, the story is one of great interest. Whether it could have been so picturesquely told by any pen but that of Mr. Parkman may be doubted. Under his touch, thanks to his vivid use of episode and detail, the characters stand out as portraits of living men. A good illustration of this graphic method, by which a few strokes indicate the whole picture, is seen in his treatment of the much harassed border settlements of Maine during the war of Queen Anne. The Indian raids were incessant and monotonous, but no enumeration gives half so vivid a conception of what the border life was in those hours of trial as the story of Plaisted's wedding (i.,48–51). In a similar way, the familiar narrative of the sack of Deerfield in 1704 serves as an illustration of the larger expeditions of the French and Indians, and under Mr. Parkman's facile pen the whole heroic, tragic border tale seems as of yesterday (i., 52–89). But Mr. Parkman is more than a skilful narrator of past events. He points out most clearly the object of the French authorities in these border raids, which seem so purposeless: "The aim of the enterprise was not military, but political. . . . The object was fully to commit these savages [the Abenaki] to hostility against New England" (i., 52). The French, with their smaller population, were constantly fearful lest the Indians of northern New England and even the converts settled in Canada, drawn by the superior quality and cheapness of English goods, should be induced to become neutral or side with the English; and hence they incited their Indian allies to onslaughts which made New England border life precarious in the extreme without seriously crippling the English colonies (i.,45, 52, 96, etc.).

The contrast between French and English methods of colony building is everywhere markedly brought out, but perhaps its most interesting illustration is in Mr. Parkman's account of Acadia before and after the conquest by the English in 1710. The direct dependence of the officers on the home Government, the lack of all initiative and responsibility in the colony itself, led to constant bickerings among its rulers, and to endeavors to supplant one another by appeals to the Ministry in France. Even so petty a question as precedence in lighting a bonfire became a subject of grave appeal to the Government of Versailles (i., 111). On the other hand, the English, after the conquest of the province, seem almost to have forgotten its existence. An insignificant garrison at Annapolis was all that maintained the English authority in the face of a constantly increasing French population, unceasingly plied by French agents whom the weak English representatives were unable to prevent. In the end the Acadians themselves bore the brunt of this mistaken policy. As Mr. Parkman points out, this non-interference on the part of the English home Government, which worked so much to the advantage of the New England colonies, simply allowed French emissaries to sow disaffection among the Acadians till they became a danger great enough to rouse English apathy. But a little firmness after the conquest, or a little conception of the prize which the English had won, would have saved the melancholy deportation of 1755. Not the least interesting of the documents which the author has gathered in his appendix are the letters of Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts to Newcastle at a later period (1745–7), showing that Shirley's eyes were fully open to the peril of the Acadian situation, but that his complaint and suggestions were addressed to deaf ears (ii., 321–360).

Mr. Parkman retells the siege of Louisburg in graphic fashion. The foolhardy character of the enterprise, the enthusiasm with which New England embarked on it, the bravery of the raw New England troops, their nearly fatal want of discipline, and the remarkable good fortune which secured them the victory, stand out conspicuously in his narrative; and it is lighted up, as is all of Mr. Parkman's writing, by personal incident and familiar description of the scenes in which the action took place. The story from its English side is already familiar, but Mr. Parkman has brought to its illumination, as usual, the French accounts, extracts from two of which, the curious *Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg*, and the report of the governor of the fortress, Duchambon, are given in the appendix. Without very materially altering the English story of the siege, they add many touches of value to the picture. But, as Mr. Parkman shows, the Louisburg success was, from a military point of view, an undeserved victory due to a remarkable combination of favoring circumstances. The two rival civilizations were unlike in nothing more than in military efficiency. In general the military superiority was on the side of the French:

"If the English colonies were comparatively strong in numbers, their numbers could not be brought into action; while if the French forces were small, they were vigorously commanded and always ready at a word. It was union confronting division, energy confronting apathy, military centralization opposed to industrial democracy; and, for a time, the advantage was all on one side" (ii., 65).

The rulers of Canada were usually men trained to military service in Europe, and they found valuable material for soldiery in the hardy Canadians, accustomed largely to forest life. Their form of government brought with it no inconvenient debatings and divisions of authority. The English colonists, on the other hand, though usually excellent fighters in small numbers (as Mr. Parkman abundantly shows in his account of Lovewell's expedition against the Pequawkets, and the defence of Charlestown and of Fort Massachusetts), seldom accomplished much in large bodies. They were too democratic to be readily disciplined, their officers were largely chosen for personal popularity and had no experience in war, and the whole colonial system of local independence and discussion by legislative bodies was almost fatal to efficient action. Nor were the English forces which were occasionally sent to the aid of the colonists during the period included in these volumes as well led as they might have been. If Warren supported the New England soldiery efficiently at Louisburg, the story of the attempted capture of Quebec in 1711 by an expedition under Admiral Walker, relatively stronger than that which effected the conquest under Wolfe, is one of failure due to miserable incompetency.

This difference between the two civilizations in America, shown in their military efficiency, is also illustrated in the degree of appreciation of the possibilities of expansion which the continent held out before them. Doubtless the natural route to the interior of the continent which the St. Lawrence and the great lakes opened to Canada had something to do with the superior clear-sightedness of the French officials; but, as Mr. Parkman says, the

"English communities took little thought of the region beyond the Alleghanies. Each lived a life of its own, shut within its own limits. . . . If the English-speaking populations flowed westward, it was in obedience to natural laws, for the King did not aid the movement, the royal governors had no authority to do so, and the colonial assemblies were too much engrossed with immediate local interests. The power of these colonies was that of a rising flood, slowly invading and conquering, by the unconscious force of its own growing volume, unless means be found to hold it back by dams and embankments within appointed limits.

"In the French colonies all was different. Here the representatives of the Crown were men bred in an atmosphere of broad ambition and masterful and far-reaching enterprise. Achievement was demanded of them. They recognized the greatness of the prize, studied the strong and weak points of their rivals, and, with a cautious forecast and a daring energy, set themselves to the task of defeating them" (ii., 64,65).

This out-reaching inclination of the French Canadian genius had its chief exemplification, of course, in the great explorers whom Mr. Parkman has commemorated in his 'Discovery of the Great West'; but they were worthily succeeded in the period covered by these volumes by Varennes de la Vérendrye and his two sons. Their efforts to reach the Pacific, and the expedition which took the sons in 1742-3 to the Bighorn Mountains in Wyoming, are told by Mr. Parkman with a degree of local coloring which comes from his own familiarity with Rocky Mountain life before those solitudes had become the abodes of white men.

In a work of such sterling merit, it is almost ungracious to point out one or two trifling slips of the pen or of the proof-reader. But the next edition may correct the following: The name of the Massachusetts Governor should be given as Phips, not "Phipps" (i., 149)—it is correctly spelled elsewhere; the name of the same place is printed "Dunquerque" (i., 181) and "Dunkirk" (ii., 83).

RECENT POETRY.

It is a curious coincidence that the reprinting of Mr. William Watson's simple and thoughtful poem "Wordsworth's Grave"—forming a part of his volume called 'Poems' (Macmillan)—should have coincided with the appearance of a whole group of poems by English authors, each of whom has utterly turned his back on both Wordsworth and Watson and is resolutely seeking something quite opposite. The younger poet here says of the elder (p. 136):

"Not Milton's keen translunar music thine;
Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;
Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.

"What hadst thou that could make so large amends
For all thou hadst not and thy peers possessed,
Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?—
Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of rest."

But when we look over the pile of contemporary volumes by English poets—turning

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from Morris to Meredith, from Kipling to Henley, from Edwin Arnold to Lord Lytton—the one thing conspicuously wanting through the whole series is that rest which can only be born of simplicity. William Morris, in 'Poems by the Way' (Roberts Bros.), is supposed to speak for the age, to represent the thoughts and hopes of the people, for the coming time, and this is the way he does it (p. 26):

"Grey grows the dawn while men-folk sleep,
Unseen spreads on the light,
Till the thrush sings to the colored things
And earth forgets the night.

"No otherwise wends on our Hope:
E'en as a tale that's told
Are fair lives lost, and all the cost
Of wise and true and bold."

There is not even what Mr. Watson calls "motion and fire" in this: it is dull, and drags itself along; and it is in a key as false as that struck by Morris in prose fiction, where he describes a future society in which all the railways in England shall have been removed, and the wise and good shall go out with timbrels and dances from London, every year, to make hay upon the Thames and rejoice in the downfall of matrimony. Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck, when he decided to become a farmer "under the provisional name of Thyrsis," was not more remote from all simple and genuine emotion than that reflected in this book from beginning to end; and when we compare it even with the terse vigor of some of Mr. Morris's earlier work—"The Death of Paris," for instance—it is impossible not to feel that he now represents a downward and not an upward grade in thought and art.

In George Meredith's 'Modern Love,' there is of course no want of occasional terseness and vigor, though there is always the false note in the background, varied and distributed by individual whim. It is a curious result of the new Copyright Law that there appear two different reprints of this work, one published, with a few additional poems, by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and the other, with an expository prelude, by Mrs. Cavazza, from the house of Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine. The preface, though tinged with that peculiarly rhetorical style which suggested to some one in England the word "Meredithyrambics," is yet a positive help towards the understanding of an exceedingly unpleasant poem—so careless of form that it is couched in sixteen-line verses called by Mr. Swinburne "sonnets," and so heedless of rhyme that it couples "foot" and "mute"—but more unattractive in subject than in form. It has, of course, plenty of those vigorous phrases in which its author is so strong, as (iv.):

"Cold as a mountain in its star-pitch'd tent
Stood high Philosophy, less friend than foe."

On the other hand, we may come at any moment on such a crude ecstasy as this (xiii.):

"When the renewed forever of a kiss
Sounds through the listless hurricane of hair."

Or this, which is worse (ii.):

"A star with lurid beams, she seemed to crown
The pit of infamy; and then again
He fainted on his vengefulness, and strove
To ape the magnanimity of love,
And smote himself, a shuddering heap of pain."

This recalls Lewis Carroll's lady on the beach, with the large bonnet, who was left a monument of woe.

It may or may not be the direct influence of George Meredith, but some of the younger English writers show marked traces of his sway. This is especially true of W. E. Henley, whose 'Song of the Sword, and Other Verses' (Scribners) affords a distinct disappointment. His earlier poems, especially those written in hospital, showed a fine and acute perception, which seems now to be passing into that mere crude vigor which suggests weakness rather than strength. There is nothing in his poem of the Sword to suggest that he has ever personally handled that weapon; and through the whole volume there is a tendency to revert from steel to iron, and to treat as babyishness all finer thought and feeling. This is strikingly manifest in what must be regarded as the most repulsive of the poems, that beginning "As like the Woman as you can" (p. 60), in which he heaps contempt upon all effort at refining personal passion, and invokes Deity itself to laugh at such attempts. The slightest disposition to introduce feminine attributes into manly character seems to drive him frantic; and yet there is a widespread belief in Christendom that this combination has at least once been seen on the earth, and with results that promise a slow transformation of the race. Mr. Henley's whole philosophy on this point seems rather like that of a discontented monk than of a thoroughly manly person, and we gladly appeal from him to a much more gifted Scotchman—the author of 'The Little Minister'—who says that "strength, instead of being the lusty child of passions, grows by grappling with and throwing them."

'Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads,' by Rudyard Kipling (Macmillan), contains but few poems not previously known, and none so fine as "The Galley-Slave," which is unaccountably omitted. The author's stock in trade is now familiar, and his verses rarely have that effect as a whole which was sometimes exerted by fragments of them, when prefixed to his stories. The "garlic flavor," as it has been called, remains the same. It is a pleasant touch of manly feeling that the volume is dedicated to Wolcott Balestier.

Sir Edwin Arnold has formerly shown himself, in "The Rajah's Ride," a much more effective master of what may be called the Oriental ballad than Mr. Kipling; but his new volume, 'Potiphar's Wife,' will not greatly add to his reputation. It will doubtless, however, have a wide American circulation at least; for the author has always been popular here, and during his lecturing tour made many friends and few enemies. The staunchest of Englishmen in his political opinions, and holding more faithfully than any one to what were reproached as "jingo" doctrines under Beaconsfield, he shares with that great leader something quite un-English in temperament, and from the moment he stepped upon the platform trod it with the ease of a Frenchman and the suavity of an Oriental. As time has gone on, he never again has struck notes so deep as in "He and She," and "He who died at Azan"; but deep notes are not always the way to popularity, and though his later verse may be called meretricious, he still holds his following of readers.

In Mr. William Sharp's 'Flower o' the Vine' (Webster & Co.) we have the conditions reversed: a promising English poet and a too friendly American editor. The distinctly youthful quality of the poems is a propitiation, if it had not been practically disavowed by a prelude which claims Mr. Sharp as a mature artist. This provokes the discovery that 'Flower o' the Vine,' whether we suppose the phrase borrowed from Browning or from nature, is a very inappropriate designation for a volume consisting largely of Scottish poems; and that these poems themselves are not to be compared for ballad-strength and vigor to the remarkable compositions of Graham R. Tomson. Then, when we turn to the Italian half of the book, it is impossible to deny that, though the unrhymed strains have a certain vague and pleasing melody, they are yet at peculiar variance with the spirit of Italy, which—perhaps following the low lines and definite outlines of the Mediterranean shores—has always been the home of definite and highly perfected strains. From Horace and Catullus to Petrarch and his successors, there has not been one who has not been, above all things, accurate and measured in form. In vindicating his poet's name to a double-first-class, as it were, in art, Mr. Janvier, his kindly sponsor, justifies his "irregular unrhymed measure" by the Gaelic minstrel and "the gentle savages of the South Sea." But what have Northern bards or Southern savages to do by the Mediterranean? It seems to us, therefore, that while there is much in the book to attract, there is yet a want of distinct appropriateness both on the Scottish and the Italian side. It is worth remembering, however, that Mr. Sharp is one of the few Englishmen—fewer, alas! than in the last generation—who have taken a positive interest in American thought or literature; and this gives him a personal claim on our kindly regard.

It is worth while to turn from the works of what may be called, without offence, professional poets, to the volume 'Lays of Country, Home, and Friends' (Dublin: Sealy), which represents the life-work of a woman, Miriam O'Leary—the only woman admitted to the secrets of the Fenian uprising in 1865, and the sister of John O'Leary, sentenced at that time to twenty years of penal servitude. The poems, the portrait, and the memoir by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, all show a genuine Celtic nature, impulsive, ardent, imaginative, and reinforced by a woman's capability of suffering for a brother or for a cause. The little volume is full of glowing passion and lyric spontaneousness, and belongs to that characteristic literature of Irish revolution which, as Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has said, "for more than a generation has neither been winnowed nor garnered," but has been thrown, as it were, into a huge waste-paper basket, from which very little of it will ever emerge.

Turning now to American poets, it is one of the curious phases in the varying fame of Walt Whitman that his death almost precisely coincided with the publication of that which he had persistently deprecated during life, an expurgated edition of his poems. It is perhaps a compliment to Massachusetts that the experiment should be even tried, for Mr. Arthur Stedman, the editor of 'Selected Poems by Walt Whitman' (Webster & Co.), says in his preface that "the volume is partly a concession to the spirit which banished 'Leaves of Grass' from Massachusetts." The concession is no greater than that which was made from the outset in England, and there proved the basis of his fame. As a result, it was difficult to make any one believe, in England, a dozen years ago, that there was anything of Whitman's not well suited to be read aloud in the family circle after morning prayers. It is altogether probable that the same impression will be produced in many families after the distribution of Mr. Stedman's selections; and that there may ultimately come to be two traditional Whitmans, as distinct from each other as the two Shelleys—the Shelley of the Shelley societies, and that other commemorated in 'The Real Life of Shelley.' Mr. Stedman's choice is skilfully made, and it is certainly a comfort to have an edition which may be left openly about the house. Yet it is certain that Whitman understood himself better than any of his more cautious disciples understand him, and that something

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of vigor is lost by any partial representation. The most fiery and ardent part of his verse is thus excluded, the profuseness and wordiness remain; he still, as the Greek poetess Corinna said of Pindar's ode, "sows from the sack and not from the hand"; and there is the same curious deficiency shown in him, almost alone among poets, of anything like personal and romantic love. Whenever we come upon anything that suggests a glimpse of it, the object always turns out to be a man and not a woman (pp. 34, 146). In the direction of friendship, Whitman can be impassioned and even sentimental, and this does him credit; he sometimes also speaks with reverence of mothers; but of any elevated emotion toward an individual woman of his own age or generation, his pages are bare.

The same fault cannot be found with Mr. Horace Parker Chandler's 'The Lover's Yearbook of Poetry,' a collection of love poems for every day in the year (Roberts Bros.). It strikes us, however, as a rather commonplace collection with a rather inflated preface. It is also to be observed that though the editor freely admits translations, his rosary of poems does not borrow a single bead from "our master in love, the divine Petrarch," as Alfieri called him. On the whole, we prefer Mr. George Parsons Lathrop's love-poems, 'Dreams and Days' (Scribner), which have a fine and tender quality, rarely lapsing into commonplace. He is also the master of a peculiarly fine and imaginative strain, best seen in "The Star to its Light," which is undoubtedly his high-water mark. His patriotic and occasional poems, and his few dialect poems, are a shade less successful. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, in 'Swallow-Flights' (Roberts Bros.), has the high merit which belongs to a peculiarly faithful study of the technique of her art. Her themes are somewhat monotonous; her perpetual minor key may even fatigue the reader; but it would be difficult to name a woman whose continuous and average literary execution is so good. In this respect neither Elizabeth Barrett Browning nor Helen Jackson is at all her equal; and though the book is weakened by some of the silly "English opinions" mistakenly inserted by the publisher at the end, yet these cannot cancel its value. In the opening notice, for instance, Prof. Minto points out rejoicingly that this lady has "no trace of the provinciality of tone which has hitherto prevented any American poet from attaining the first rank." What poet does this critic, then, admit to the first rank? Shakspere? If so, it is possible that even Mrs. Moulton has missed the achievement he seems to think so easy.

Mr. Henry Phillips, jr., who has already printed several volumes of translations from the Spanish and the German, now issues, for private circulation, a collection of 'German Lyrics' (Philadelphia) which has the same qualities of carefulness and felicity that he has always shown. He takes in a wide range of authors—including even the German-American Karl Knortz—but he rarely achieves that quality of positive and even haunting fascination which Longfellow and Mrs. Austin sometimes attained, and without which a long series of German lyrics becomes monotonous. Heine he here omits altogether, and this is a little like Mr. Chandler's omission of Petrarch; but Heine has been, on the whole, over-translated, inasmuch as he is, of all German lyrists, the most difficult to render. Mr. Phillips himself has also touched Heine, if we remember rightly, in an earlier collection, published in 1878.

There are, as usual, many new volumes of American minor poems. Of these, Mr. Cawein's 'Moods and Memories' (Putnams) takes the lead, for he has profuse wealth, without much depth, of tone; and he is seemingly shedding that imitativeness which so marked his earlier volumes. This collection includes some poems borrowed from them, and these have been revised here and there. The new volume by Mr. Charles Henry Lüders, 'The Dead Nymph, and Other Poems' (Scribners), sustains the promise its author had previously shown, and is made pathetic by his recent death. 'Giovio and Giulia: A Metrical Romance,' by Clinton Scollard (privately printed), seems to us less successful than his shorter poems. 'Connecticut River Reeds, blown by the Peasant Bard' (Boston: Cupples), has nothing in it quite so good as the cordial, manly face of the farmer, prefixed by way of frontispiece. The like may be said of 'A Volume of Poems,' by Mrs. M. A. B. Kelly of the Albany State Normal College; this also has a portrait so strong and so winning that it quite eclipses the poems. 'Summer Fallow,' by Charles Buxton Going (Putnams), has no portrait and hence no competitor; but it is a book whose modest aspect and subdued tone conceal a real feeling for nature and a power of deep and tender expression, as in the following, where an old, old story is told in a few strong touches (p. 6):

A MEETING.

"I can recall so well how she would look—
How at the very murmur of her dress
On entering the door, the whole room took
An air of gentleness.

"That was so long ago, and yet his eyes
Had always, afterwards, the look that waits
And yearns, and waits again, nor can disguise
Something it contemplates.

"May we imagine it? the sob, the tears,
The long, sweet, shuddering breath; then, on her breast,
The great, full, flooding sense of endless years
Of heaven, and her, and rest."

THREE BOOKS ON MUSIC.

Musiciens d'Aujourd'hui. By Adolphe Jullien. Paris: Librairie de *l'Art*. Pp. 460.

Manual of Musical History. By James E. Matthew. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 462.

Classisches und Romantisches aus der Tonwelt. By La Mara. Breitkopf & Härtel. Pp. 361.

M. JULLIEN, the eminent French critic, and author of the excellent Berlioz and Wagner biographies, has published another work which amateurs, and especially critics, will prize. It is a collection of his best criticisms on the principal musical works (French or foreign) produced in Paris during the last twenty years or more. The composers represented are Berlioz, Schumann, Thomas, Wagner, Verdi, Gounod, Lalo, Reyer, Brahms, Saint-Saëns, Bizet, and Massenet. French composers naturally predominate, and to the most fashionable of them—Massenet—no less than 74 pages are devoted. Until within a few years, Paris has been very conservative in regard to foreign works, so far at least as the operatic stage is concerned; and even in regard to new French works it is noticeable in how many cases M. Jullien has an article on the *première* at Brussels before he can record the production at the Paris Opéra. Criticism of singers and minor details is usually eliminated, and it is the composers and the fate of their works in France that are chiefly considered. When we read that it was only twenty years ago that M. Jullien could congratulate the Conservatoire on having got out of its ruts and produced a few Schumann pieces, one ceases to wonder that Brahms is almost entirely unknown in Paris. Since M. Jullien wrote on this topic, the Conservatoire has made almost startling progress toward liberalism by producing that *ne plus ultra* of modernity, an act of "Parsifal."

M. Jullien has a good deal to say about the shameful conduct of his countrymen toward Berlioz, and he notes the irony of fate in that the favorite operatic works of that ferocious Wagner-hater should have had their first adequate performances under the care of the Wagner Society, and of Conductor Mottl of Bayreuth and Carlsruhe. The "Troyens" was given completely at Carlsruhe for the first time twenty-two years after Berlioz's death. Jullien remarks on the curiously antique style of Berlioz's opera, which suggests Gluck. Some of M. Jullien's essays, especially those dealing with unsuccessful operas by Thomas, Gounod, and others, lack in interest of subject, although historians will value them. Accounts are also given of the solitary "Lohengrin" performance in May, 1887, when the mob interfered; and the last article describes the first performance of the same opera last September. As this was followed by fifty-five repetitions up to April 1, with others being added at the rate of at least one a week, and as the leading Wagner city last year was Berlin, with eighty-one performances, it looks very much as if Paris, from being a city with not a single Wagner performance, were about to be transformed, in one year, into the leading Wagner city, as far as the number of performances is concerned.

Mr. Matthew has revised his 'Manual of Musical History,' and the publishers have printed it in a more convenient form. While the first edition extended only to Mozart, the present volume brings the story of music up to date. There are some minor inaccuracies, especially in the early chapters, but not of sufficient importance to impair the utility of the book. The index is uncommonly full, and a bibliography appended to the several chapters serves as a guide to students for further research. By an unfortunate accident to the types, *O du mein holder Abendstern*, on page 383, is converted into *O au*, etc.

The name of La Mara (pseudonym for Marie Lipsius) is well known to all readers of German musical literature. From two to six editions have been printed of the five volumes of her 'Musikalische Studienköpfe,' in four of which the lives of the principal composers are briefly and interestingly told, while the fifth is concerned with women who devoted themselves to music as singers and players—the whole being little more than clever compilations of facts accessible in all libraries. 'Classisches und Romantisches,' on the other hand, bears a more original character, as it contains some interesting documents and revelations regarding Beethoven, Spohr, Marschner, Schubert, Liszt, and Henselt, which are not contained in the biographies of those composers, but have been recently brought to light, partly through the author's own researches. One of the chapters on Beethoven narrates his experiences with women, another gives a number of unpublished letters, and a third traces the haunts, at Baden near Vienna, of a composer who, by his own confession, "often preferred a tree to a man." The graves of the eminent musicians who lie buried in Viennese cemeteries are visited and described. In the chapter following, a number of letters by Spohr are printed; they are addressed to Hauptmann, and their chief interest lies in their fre-

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quent reference to Wagner's early operas. Spohr was the first composer who appreciated the "Flying Dutchman," but he felt tempted to draw the line at "Lohengrin," which was already too much "music of the future" for him. He found it almost impossible to teach his orchestra how to play the "Tannhäuser" overture.

Much space is devoted to a description of Liszt's first triumphal progress through Europe. Liszt was anything but a pessimist, and he was the most successful and fêted of mortals; yet when he was asked one day whether he did not intend to write his own life, he replied: "Alas! it was more than enough to have lived it!" La Mara states that Liszt, although born in Hungary, did not speak the language of that country, and that he often remarked jocularly that "eljen" was the only Hungarian word he knew. His amiability is illustrated by an anecdote told on page 275. Rubinstein disliked autograph-hunters, and one day, when a lady asked him for his signature, he rudely handed her his card. Liszt saw this, and, noting the lady's disappointment, asked her to lend him the card for a moment. When she received it back, she found that the pianist had written on it: "et son admirateur, F. Liszt."

Of great biographic importance are the reminiscences of Schubert by one of his friends, Freiherr von Spaun, printed here for the first time. A pathetic interest attaches to them, as to almost everything relating to the most spontaneous and fertile melodist the world has ever seen. But Schubert clothed his melodies in wondrous harmonies, which were "Greek" to his contemporaries; hence he was not appreciated by them. Modest as he was, he asked a friend, only a few years before his death, if he really believed he had talent; and how little the Viennese realized his greatness is shown in this citation:

"When Vogl or Schönstein, accompanied by Schubert, sang his songs in social circles and produced a ravishing effect with them, they were literally overwhelmed with applause and thanks; but no one thought of the modest master who created these glorious melodies. He was so accustomed to this neglect that he did not care about it in the least."

A great change has taken place since those days. People are beginning to realize that a creator is greater than an interpreter.

RAMSEY'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English Language and English Grammar: An Historical Study of the Sources, Development, and Analogies of the Language and of the Principles Governing its Usage. Illustrated by copious examples from writers of all periods. By Samuel Ramsey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

"THERE are many persons," says Mr. Ramsey in his modest preface, "who would be glad to know more about the English language than can be gained from the formal routine of the public schools, who, nevertheless, are unable to procure and read the great number of valuable works on the subject that have issued from the press within a period of fifty years. Such persons are in a position to appreciate a work taking a somewhat wider view than the common text-books, and presenting some of the more familiar results of modern philology."

For such persons a volume of 600 pages, written in Mr. Ramsey's lively style and printed in the large clear types which his publishers have allowed him, would assuredly be very valuable if it actually presented the main results of philological inquiry for the last fifty years, or if, failing this, it were at least sensible and accurate in what it did offer, and did not run counter to modern science. Unfortunately the present volume does not fulfil these requirements. It is not properly an historical study, for it again and again violates the first principles of the historical method; it is rather the note-book and scrap-book of a veteran amateur, containing, of course, much that is true and pertinent, but, equally of course, abounding in irrelevancy and error.

One is first struck by the lack of method displayed in the work. 214 pages are given to "The English Language," 352 to "English Grammar." In "The English Language" the fault in question is specially marked. This division comprises seven chapters: "The Instability of Language" (8 pages), "The Sources of English" (31 pages), "The Province of Grammar" (10 pages), "Word-Making" (41 pages), "The Alphabet" (38 pages), "Grimm's Law" (6 pages), "Pronunciation and Spelling" (77 pages). Here we have, in an "historical study" of our language, the alphabet preferred to the sources of English in a ratio of about 5 to 4, and the subject of pronunciation and spelling similarly preferred in a ratio of nearly 2.5 to 1. Yet it is only when we examine the favored chapters in detail that the enormousness of the disproportion becomes striking. In the chapter on the alphabet we hear much of picture-writing, we are informed that "the Japanese learned Chinese through the medium of Corea," we are told of "the especial alphabet of the Sanskrit language," of the cuneiform characters, of hieroglyphs, of the Rosetta Stone, the Moabite Stone, and the inscription of Eshmunazar. Much of this, however interesting in itself, has no place in a book like Mr. Ramsey's, especially when it crowds out material that would be to the purpose. Similarly, in the overgrown chapter on pronunciation and spelling, we have a quantity of useless, or at best inopportune, matter. The discussion of the irregularities of our spelling is far too long, and we could dispense with the one more system of semi-phonetic orthography that the author finds it worth while to expound. Nearly six pages, almost as many as are allotted to Grimm's Law, are taken up with a list of "anomalies of spelling and pronunciation"—the residuum left "after all that can be said in the way of general principles" has been set forth; and three pages of proper names follow. The first of these lists bristles with words that are not English at all—*Aino, cicerone, cicisbeo, concetto, çy pres, estramaçon, improvisatrice, lammergeyer, reiter, zollverein,* and the like; the second contains some very queer things. Both lists seem intrusive in an "historical" treatise that can spare but 31 pages for "The Sources of English."

Such disproportion, however, though a defect in the book, would not of necessity make it unsafe, and might conceivably exist without seriously impairing its value. There is no reason why the general reader should not amuse himself with linguistic curiosities, and perhaps no serious objection to his attaching a rather undue importance to them. Our chief quarrel with the work is based on its errors, which are numerous and grave.

To begin with, the author's Anglo-Saxon is unsatisfactory. To say nothing of scores of false quantities (which we might charge to the printer, if that were all), or of such unheard-of forms as *fit, gis, tith,* for *fét, gés, téth* (which charity might ascribe to an illegible hand and a negligent proof-reader), we meet with many mistakes that betray lack of knowledge. Thus, we are informed that "Saxon abounded in compound vowels—*ae, ea, ei, ie, eo, ia*—which were varied by accents placed on one or another of the vowels" (p. 13); that "the earliest English poetry depended neither on rhyme, accent, nor measure, but on alliteration—that is, identity of initial sounds" (p. 23); and that "the Saxons retained an old rune to represent the sound of *th* in *thin* and crossed a *d* for the *th* in *then*" (p. 140). Again, the paradigm *blind,* at page 88, is far from accurate, and at p. 317 an instrumental is offered for all three genders of the demonstrative pronoun ("*thy, thære, thy*"). Further, the declension of *gód* (p. 294) is given in the weak form appropriated to the definite use, with the remark: "The Saxon took another pattern, slightly fuller, when the definite article preceded the adjective"! The strangest paradigm of all is that at p. 445, where of the six forms ascribed to the preterite indicative of *findan* two only are correct. After this we need not be surprised at Mr. Ramsey's odd translation of Cædmon's Hymn (p. 8); at his supposing that *street* and *wall* were words adopted by the Saxons after their invasion of Britain (p. 12); at his calling *dor* the Anglian form for *duru* (p. 14); at his regarding "the *ke'ow* [for *cow*] of rural New York" as "a genuine Saxon survival" (p. 13); at his having observed *oo* for *ō* "first in Sir John Mandeville, middle of the fourteenth century" (p. 165); or even at his including among "the most easily distinguishable features [of English], due in whole or in part to French influence," "the almost universal ending of the plural in *s*," and "the verbal ending in *s*—*goes* and *speaks* instead of *goeth* and *speaketh*" (p. 22).

Nor is Mr. Ramsey a safer guide in his etymologizing and his treatment of the history of the language in its post-Saxon stages. *Orange* is not to be classed with *(n)adder, (n)apron,* and *(n)umpire* as a word in which an original *n* "has been transferred to the preceding article," *a(n)* (page 64). There is no evidence to connect *bag* with *balg* (p. 148). A final *b* has *not* "become silent after *m* in *crumb, limb, numb*" (p. 146), for *crumb* is A. S. *cruma, limb* is A. S. *lim,* and *numb* is Middle English *nume.* The *a* in *apace* is *a=on,* not *a=one.* "*Go,*" we are told, "had once a past tense, which is well preserved in the Scotch *gaed*" (p. 89); here, perhaps, the author is thinking of A. S. *gengde,* the preterite of *gongan;* if so, one would be glad to know how this is "well preserved" in the Scotch form. On the same page we read that, "as early as the time of Chaucer, *went* had completely usurped the place of *éode*"; yet Mr. Ramsey knows that there were dialects in the fourteenth century. A hard saying is that on p. 60, where, as the sixteenth *a*-prefix in English, stands "Arabic *al,* the," with the note "*apricot,* introduced by the Portuguese"; but, of the various ways in which this remark may be taken, one may devise an interpretation that will save the author's credit. This, however, we can scarcely do in the case of the note on *children,* composed, apparently, in oblivion of the Saxon plural *cildru* (p. 239). The list of "the principal strong verbs that have become weak" (p. 365) actually includes *bereave, cast, lock, smoke, throng,* and *wink. Would* and *should,* according to our author, "are obtained by successive reductions of the older forms *wollede* and *shullede*" (p. 375).

The scope of the work precludes excursions into literary history, yet Mr. Ramsey takes occasion to ascribe the Anglo-Saxon Gospel of Matthew to Ælfric (p. 7), and to credit to

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Higden, who, he says, wrote in the time of Richard II., the well-known record about Cornewal and Pencrych which we really owe to Higden's translator, Trevisa (p. 19).

In comparative philology Mr. Ramsey is equally untrustworthy. His treatment of the Indo-European personal endings (pp. 417ff.) is a good specimen of his powers in this field. A still better sample is his discussion of the comparative and superlative terminations (pp. 295 ff.), in which Bopp's derivation of *-tama* from *-tara-ma* is cited as if it were the latest thing, and we are told that "it is held with still more confidence that *-tara* signifies *of two*, and *-tama*, *of several*." After this we are prepared for the "conjecture" that the Latin *-issimus* is for *-itimus*. In Mr. Ramsey's notions of word-formation the connecting vowel plays an important part. Not content with remarking, apropos of *geogeny*, *geography*, and the like, that "the privilege of inserting at pleasure a connecting vowel facilitates greatly the making of new compounds" (p. 33), he illustrates his position in a passage significant enough to quote:

"We may select the syllable *voc* as a starting point. In this form it is neither noun, adjective, verb, nor adverb, but, with some slight additions, may easily become either. First attach to it the syllable *re*, and it will become *re-voc*. If written *revoke*, to suit our peculiar views of spelling, it would now be a familiar word. Without such change, we may append the syllable *bil;* but *re-voc-bil* would be too harsh without the cushion of a connecting vowel, and an *a* may be interposed; but again the habits of English spelling require us to write so much of the word *re-voc-a-ble*" (p. 68).

In concerns of modern usage Mr. Ramsey does not err so often, but even in this regard he is sometimes far from sound. Witness his perverse discussion of the history and offices of *shall* and *will*. His hostility to *shall* is curious. "Another wise saw," he remarks sarcastically, "put forth as often and as confidently, is to the effect that the prevailing error lies in putting *will* in the place of *shall*. . . . I think that the great abuse is the undue frequency of *shall*" (p. 374). "It is doubtful if any one ever says 'Shall you?' without a consciousness of putting on an extra touch of style. Still 'Shall you?' has been used occasionally for at least fifty years by authors otherwise respectable" (p. 392). Anything absurder than these dicta it would be hard to discover, even in the most irresponsible of "English grammars." The author's whole treatment of the subject is confused and illogical, betraying an absence not only of the historical sense, but of ability to appreciate the finer distinctions of linguistic usage.

We have neither space nor heart for further details. To enumerate all Mr. Ramsey's errors and hazardous assertions would be a melancholy task and would require many columns of this paper. Enough have been cited to show that his book is thoroughly untrustworthy, and to justify our opinion that it should never have been issued. If it does not sell, its failure may tend to discourage the publication of philological works. If it does sell, it will disseminate error and propagate confusion. Meantime, though somewhat depressed by the result of Mr. Ramsey's venture, we still look forward hopefully to the day when authors and publishers will understand that to write a good book on grammar or on language requires as careful scientific training as to write a good book on quaternions or on neurology.

Two Thousand Years of Gild Life. With a full account of the Gilds and Trading Companies of Kingston-upon-Hull. By Rev. J. Malet Lambert. Hull: A. Brown & Sons. 1891. 8vo, pp. xi., 414.

THE title of this book and the claims of the author are somewhat pretentious. He informs us in the preface that he has attempted to sketch in outline the origin and development in England "of that peculiar principle of association which has its typical form in the mediæval Gild," and that he has worked out this design chiefly on the basis of hitherto unpublished documents relating to the merchant companies and craft fraternities of Hull. A glance at the contents of the book shows that this claim is untenable, for the manuscripts used and printed by Dr. Lambert begin towards the end of the Middle Ages. It is clearly impossible to base the general history of mediæval gilds on such records, and, in fact, the author has made no attempt to do this, notwithstanding his assertion in the preface. The first 110 pages of the work are devoted to the origin and development of gilds—Greek, Roman, and English—considerable attention being paid to the mediæval gild merchant of England. The remainder of the book deals chiefly with the trade fraternities of Hull from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries inclusive. The treatise concludes with short chapters on the place of the gilds in economic history, their incorporation, and their relation to the Christian Church.

We agree with the author in his estimate of the general importance of his subject:

"The whole municipal, industrial, and social life of the Middle Ages, if we except the industry of agriculture, moved in the circle of the Gild. Not alone the public, but also the social and private, the moral and municipal interests of the townsfolk centred therein. They were very largely the Chambers of Commerce, the Friendly Societies, the Trades Unions, the Freemasonry, and in some degree the Joint Stock Companies, of times when the merchant lived in his warehouse, which was also his factory as well as his shop. . . . It is plain that to enter into the current of this ancient life is to become familiar with no small part of the true history of the people."

It is refreshing to find that English writers are beginning fully to comprehend the bearings of gilds on the general history of England. They also begin to perceive that Brentano did not say the last word on this subject, and that he is not an infallible guide. In fact, Dr. Lambert, though he cites many authorities, scarcely ever refers to Brentano. A few years ago no account of English gilds was considered worthy of serious attention which did not rest mainly on Brentano's brilliant but sophistical deductions.

But in the use of authorities Dr. Lambert is not above reproach. His data on commerce are taken from Anderson rather than Cunningham, on the Hanseatic League from Marquard rather than Schäfer or Höhlbaum, on Scandinavian gilds from Du Chaillu rather than Pappenheim, on the Berwick Gild Statutes from Smith's 'English Gilds' rather than the 'Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.' Moreover, his way of citing authorities is unscholarly and at times exasperating, owing to the frequent omission of chapter or page; and some titles of books from which he draws much material are nowhere given. For example, the single word "Luchaire" often constitutes the whole of a footnote; this is a bad way to cite an author who has written several books, all or none of which may be known to the reader. Again, "Marquardi" is frequently quoted, but we are not informed what and when he wrote; Marquard's 'Tractatus de Commercio' (1662) is presumably meant. When the author does venture to give title and page he is often inaccurate (for example, notes 60, 61, 115, pp. 59, 99).

Passing from these external matters to his treatment of the subject, it must be said that Dr. Lambert's chapters on the general history of gilds add little to our knowledge. He attempts to revive the theory of the origin of English gilds in the Roman *collegia*, but he makes out no stronger case than did Coote in his 'Romans of Britain.' His arguments, like those of Coote, do not seem to us to be convincing; the parallels which he presents do not necessarily prove a continuity of institutional life. He also revives Kemble's theory regarding the identity of the gild and the personal tithing of the frank-pledge system in the Anglo-Saxon period. He does not, however, demonstrate this identity, and it is hard to believe that the tithing—a public, compulsory institution—was identical with any private, voluntary body like the gild. But while adding little to our knowledge of the subject as a whole, many of the author's remarks on the general history of gilds exhibit independent judgment, and are worthy of careful consideration.

In this part of the book there are many errors of detail. The description of Winchester on page 54 belongs to the twelfth century, not to the eleventh; the Cnihten Gild of London was dissolved in 1125, not 1115 (p. 49); the gild hall at Wycombe was called "knaves-thorn," not "knaveshorn" (p. 59); "scot" should not be distinguished from "lot" in the phrase "scot and lot" (p. 61); "hanta-chevesle" (p. 76) is a wrong reading of "hanta-chensele"; the term "foreigner" was not limited to strangers from *other* counties (p. 87), but comprehended also persons within the same county; for "worthy for hire," page 88, read "serving for hire"; chapter 24 of the Berwick Statutes was not enacted in 1284 (p. 95); the *liber burgus* was never granted to the men of a gild (p. 99); Dr. Gross does not limit the meaning of hanse in the way stated on page 104; the charter of York concerning the hanse was granted by John, not Stephen (p. 153); for "commonalty of Bedfordshire" (p. 380), read "commonalty of Bedford."

The body of the work (pp. 111-365) contains the history of the gilds of Hull, especially its trade fraternities, and deserves much praise. Dr. Lambert here gives us the most complete publication of the records of craft gilds which has as yet been offered to the public in connection with any provincial town of England. The portion of the history of English gilds which still remains to be investigated is that relating to the craft fraternities. The difficulty in studying the latter is the paucity of printed records. This hiatus Dr. Lambert's book helps to fill up. It is to be hoped that his example will be imitated by other local historians, and that, with the help of such publications, a good history of the English craft gilds and of their relations to economic development may soon be written.

Dr. Lambert closes his treatise with a bibliography and an index, neither of which can be commended. The former is very brief, and purports to give "a list of those works and contributions . . . which are not included in the very full account contained in Dr. Gross's 'Gilda Mercatoria' and 'Gild Merchant.'" Notwithstanding this statement, about one-quarter of the titles in Dr. Lambert's bibliography are to be found in Dr. Gross's list of authorities.

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The Dialogues of Plato, translated into English, with analyses and introductions. By B. Jowett, M.A.. Third edition. 5 vols. Macmillan. 1892.

To this third edition of Prof. Jowett's monumental work the publishers prefix a note stating that "the additions and alterations which have been made, both in the introductions and in the text, affect at least a third of the work." This is not an over-estimate. The second edition contained 3,015 pages, the present one 3,410, or nearly one-seventh more matter. This consists of eight entirely new essays, enlargements of the old ones and of the introductions, preface, and index, new translations of the Eryxias and the Second Alcibiades, and a slight expansion of the earlier rendering throughout. These enlargements in matter are accompanied by changes not less extensive and important in the form of presentation. The whole appearance of the page is altered. The type is smaller, the margin broader, the top of each page now carries a running line descriptive of the topic beneath. The title of the dialogue has retreated to the outer corner of the page; immediately below it stand the names of the characters who are at the moment talking; and, further down, beside each paragraph, is printed a marginal summary of contents. For students, and for those who need to look up a matter rapidly, these condensed analyses are a great convenience. The insertion of them, together with the additions previously mentioned, make this edition almost a new work.

The changes in the translation are individually less striking. In 1871 Prof. Jowett was no tyro. At that time his scholarship was already solid and his method well established. In his long life with Plato he has experienced no large repentances. But being, like his master, an artist, he has never ceased to study neatness, simplicity, adaptation to the reader, subtle textual accord. The results of many mutually correcting moods are here given in a multitude of delicate emendations. How numerous these are may be estimated from the fact that it would be hard to find half-a-dozen consecutive lines in the entire work which have altogether escaped alteration. No one will admit that all these changes are for the better; yet, bearing in mind what Prof. Jowett himself has said, that "translation is dependent for its effect on very minute touches," most readers will agree that on the whole each page, while making a closer approach to the Greek, conveys more than ever to both ear and mind the impression of a piece of masterly English.

The conveyance of this impression is the distinctive mark of Prof. Jowett's work. Commonly the translator who seeks to reproduce beauty fails because he has not the resources of his own tongue at command. For purposes of translation, scholarship is more important as regards the language into which, than as regards that out of which, the rendering is made. Defects in the latter can largely be made up at the moment from books; for the former a man must rely on himself. Prof. Jowett has the double wealth. Primarily a literary man of exceptional power, he happens also to be the first Greek scholar in England. Both Greek and English he therefore understands and reverences, and he is at the same time curiously free from the prejudices of his class. He perceives that "the tendency of modern languages is to become more correct as well as more perspicuous than the ancient." He declares that "in some respects ordinary English writing, such as the newspaper article, is superior to Plato." Yet he has labored for a quarter of a century to domesticate Plato in the West, and at last, in these beautiful volumes, may be said to have made him as completely our countryman as ever he was that of Sophocles, Lucian, or Plotinus. Here Plato talks in all his grave and playful amplitude. Here we feel his grace, his humor, his dramatic power, his fondness for the mere act of utterance, his combination of passionate Hellenism and cosmopolitanism, his luminous insight into common things, his world-scorning morality, his suggestion everywhere of meanings deeper than he cares to express. All this Prof. Jowett has rendered. No other English translation from the Greek, except our English Bible, has brought over so fully the riches of its original.

The Grammar of Science. By Karl Pearson, M.A., Sir Thomas Gresham's Professor of Geometry. [The Contemporary Science Series.] Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

THE title of this book hardly prepares the reader for its real nature. It is an attempt to elucidate, in an original train of thought, what amounts, generically speaking, to Kantian nominalism, and to show its applicability to contemporary scientific problems. Although the metaphysical doctrine from which it proceeds is all but exploded, and rests upon an inaccurate psychology and an uncritical logic, in our opinion, yet it must be conceded that the book is one of considerable power, and contains matter for salutary reflection for anybody who cares to think deeply.

"The object of the present work," says the author, "is to insist that science is in reality a classification and analysis of the contents of the mind." This suggests that investigation consists in first collecting one's facts, and then locking one's laboratory door and retiring to one's study to work out one's theories; whereas, in truth, it involves experimentation alternately with things and with the diagrams of things. The realist will hold that this alternation is helpful, because the reason within us and the reason in nature are essentially at one; while the conceptualist will wish to separate his facts and theories as much as possible. He holds that any uniformity or law of nature is, as Prof. Pearson says, a mere "product of the perceptive faculty." Newton's great work was "not so much the discovery as the *creation* of the law of gravitation"; and the force of gravity, because it is a concept, not a percept, has no reality. "The mind of man," he tells us, "in the process of classifying phenomena and formulating natural law, introduces the element of reason into nature; and the logic man finds in the universe is but the reflection of his own reasoning faculty." This is (as we think) very false; but it is the definite position, broadly taken, of a vigorous thinker.

It is hardly necessary to say that the nodus of the whole argument lies in an attempt to show that "the reality of a thing depends upon the possibility of its occurring as a group of immediate sense-impressions." But the author hardly seems aware that this statement will be regarded by most psychologists as involving an analysis of consciousness now quite out of date. In the first place, it is not possible, as here implied, for the same sense-impression to occur twice. It is an individual event which happens once only. When a sensation had to-day is said to be identical with one had yesterday, what is true is, that two sensations are recognized to be alike; and this likeness resides not in those sensations, nor in any others, but in the irresistibleness of an act of generalization. Thus, generality is essentially involved in that whereon the reality of a thing is said to depend; and that consideration is fatal to nominalism. Besides, there is no such thing as an "immediate" sense-impression: the only things immediately given are total states of feeling, of which sense-impressions are mere elements; and to say that they are elements is a metaphorical expression, meaning, not that they are in the immediate feeling in its immediateness, but that the act of reflective judgment is irresistible which perceives them there. Here, as before, therefore, a product of analytic thought is detected as essential to that whereon the reality of a thing depends; and, as before, nominalism is refuted. Moreover, in both these cases, and in all others, that which is most essential to reality is the irresistibleness of something; and this sense of resistance is a direct presentation of externality —what Hamilton called an immediate perception. Let the subjectivism out of which nominalism springs be modified by the recognition not merely of immediate feeling, but also of this sense of reaction, and further of the generalizing movement, and it will become a harmless doctrine enough—a mere aspect of realism.

In his application of his nominalism to problems of science, Prof. Pearson has adhered to the spirit of the 'Kritik der reinen Vernunft' with surprising fidelity. He has said things which Kant did not say, but which are so completely in his line of thought that we almost seem to be reading the old master himself. Many of his observations are interesting; others seem quite untenable. Thus, he adheres to Laplace's doctrine of indirect probabilities in its least acceptable form, relying here upon Mr. F. Y. Edgeworth's cobwebs. In a still weaker fashion, he allows himself to be confused by such a writer as Dr. Ernst Mach, in regard to the relativity of motion. The conclusion to which his nominalism leads him is that motion is wholly relative. If this were proved, the truth of Euclid's postulate concerning parallels would be an easy corollary; but, unfortunately, as far as rotation is concerned, the proposition is in flat conflict with the accepted laws of mechanics, as Foucault's pendulum-experiment will remind us.

Ethnology in Folklore. By George Lawrence Gomme, F.S.A. D. Appleton & Co. 1892. 12mo, pp. vii., 203.

THE scientific bias communicated a few years ago to folklore studies by Mr. Lang and Mr. Frazer in the attempt to connect them with anthropology, has resulted in stimulating renewed attention to, and vastly increasing the interest of, superstitions and customs which formerly possessed little attraction for any but the antiquary. Since the scholars just mentioned have shown the great light which modern folklore throws upon the question of classic mythology, many investigators have used this means for the elucidation of hitherto unsolved problems of ethnology as well. A vast mass of folklore has been gathered from every country in Europe and the East, and the time has come to sift this mass, and, if possible, to see whether the comparative method of investigation can show that folklore is a science and a valuable auxiliary to the other sciences. As we have said, many scholars have drawn upon various classes of folklore as illustrative of problems in mythology, as Sir George Cox, who made free use of modern popular tales in

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his 'Aryan Mythology,' and Mr. Frazer, who employed extensively modern superstitions and customs in his 'Golden Bough'; but no attempt has been made until lately to formulate the principles and laws of folklore in general. This labor the learned President of the English Folklore Society has just undertaken, and has accomplished his task, as might have been expected, in a scholarly and entertaining volume, which, by its inclusion in the "Modern Science Series," edited by Sir John Lubbock, shows what a different plane the study of folklore has come to occupy since the day when the Grimms began their collection of popular tales and customs.

Mr. Gomme's volume is entirely unpretentious, and free from the exaggerated claims which the votaries of a new science are apt to make. If the results of his studies seem somewhat meagre and vague, it should be remembered that the author confines his investigations to but one field, ethnology, and that, in the very nature of things, the results are liable to be indefinite. In dealing with the problem of vanished races, or of the mutual influences of races, where the evidence is wholly drawn from popular customs and beliefs, which, while they are extraordinarily persistent, are also easily changed and modified, we must not expect the same degree of certainty as in other fields of research, where the evidences are of another kind. It is impossible within the limits of this notice to give an adequate idea of Mr. Gomme's method and its results. Suffice it to say that he attempts to show that custom or belief which survives in the savage form is of different ethnic origin from custom or belief which survives in higher forms. In other words, the folklore of any race will be arrested when a race of superior civilization comes in contact with it, and, to use Mr. Gomme's own words, "if the incoming civilizations flowing over lower levels of culture in any given area have been many, there will be as many stages of arrestment in the folklore of that area; and in so far as each incoming civilization represents an ethnic distinction, the different stages of survival in folklore would also represent an ethnic distinction."

The principal result of Mr. Gomme's studies is the ability to point out, somewhat vaguely, it is true, the distinction between the non-Aryan and the Aryan elements in folklore. Incidentally, the author treats of a great variety of interesting topics involving the early civilization of England and Ireland, and many remarkable examples are given of the survival of savagery down to comparatively recent times. The book is scholarly and suggestive, and the method indicated can hardly fail in the future to produce novel and valuable results.

A Tramp Across the Continent. By C. F. Lummis. Chas. Scribner's Sons. Pp. 270.

Now that there are half-a-dozen ways of crossing the continent by steam, "going across the Plains" has become a mere tradition and material for romances of the future. The suppression of the Indians and the conversion of a large part of the "Great American Desert" into smiling gardens, by means of irrigation, would make a trip to California in "prairie schooners" much less perilous than it used to be; but as it would cost many times as much as the railroad fare, no one ever undertakes it at present. Under these circumstances Mr. Lummis's tramp across the continent appears in the light of a novel experiment. His motives for undertaking it were curiosity and a craving for unlimited "joy on legs," both of which were abundantly satisfied.

Leaving Cincinnati on September 12, 1884, he arrived in Los Angeles 143 days later, having walked 3,507 miles, or an average of almost 25 miles a day, although on some days the mileage was nearer 50 than 25. As the result of his trip he gives this advice to pedestrians:

"People who do not walk all the time should wear thick-soled, heavy shoes for a tramp; but if one is to make a business of walking, the best way is to be as lightly shod as possible, and let the soles and ankles toughen and strengthen without 'crutches.' Since learning to campaign in the Apache moccasin, I have always preferred a few days of sore feet and subsequent light-footedness to perpetual dragging of heavy shoes."

Mr. Lummis saw many interesting sights, but his experiences on the way were not such as to encourage others to imitate his example. He was repeatedly "held up" by tramps, and only his nerve and skill in the use of the revolver saved him. Once he came within an inch of being murdered by a convict who wanted his revolver; he had several encounters with wild cats and California lions, broke his arm in climbing a hill, barely escaped from snow-storms in the mountains and the parching sun of the desert; and, to cap the climax, his dog went mad in Arizona and had to be shot in self-defence, and a very narrow escape it was. These adventures, with many others, make this book capital reading for boys, old and young, and it will interest others who are not satisfied with seeing the West from a car-window. There is, of course, a good deal about fishing and hunting in the book; but, with a curious inconsistency, Mr. Lummis, in speaking of the exterminated buffalo, inveighs against "the pot-hunter, the hide-hunter, and, worst of all, the soulless fellow who killed for the mere savagery of killing." Yet only a few pages later he describes triumphantly how he killed two antelopes within a minute, and barely missed a third, although all he got from this murder of animals over whose beauty and grace he goes into raptures, was "a few pounds of steak."

The Horse: A Study in Natural History. By William Henry Flower, C.B., etc., etc. [Modern Science Series.] D. Appleton & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. xiv, 204, illustrated.

Under the guidance of Prof. Flower, it is possible to become familiar with the natural history of the noblest of our domesticated animals easily and enjoyably. These pages treat of the place in nature, the relations in the past, the nearest existing relations, and the evolution of the present structure of the horse. The presentation is of the broadest and most philosophical, and is the outcome of the most recent investigations. The text is adapted to readers in general; it is concise, clear, and interesting, alike in dealing with the uncouth nearest of kin, the tapirs and rhinoceroses, in tracing the evolution from possible ancestors by means of teeth or limbs, or in various details of anatomy. The book is admirable in the matter relating to established facts; it is commendable also in that pertaining to things that may or may not be. Doubtful matters are shown in their true light; they are left doubtful without attempt at theoretical proof. Degrees of probability are indicated in cases, but the reader is allowed to build his own hypotheses. This will win the hearty approval of those who have felt the detrimental effects of prejudices induced by so-called "good working theories." Apparent ancestors among the fossils may be displaced in the future by more acceptable discoveries without seriously impairing our author's work.

He has left a few points open to the critic. Through an unfortunate reference to the work of Mme. Pavloff, five-toed Phenacodus is apparently identified with the more advanced Hyracotherium and a reduced number of digits. The general precision of statement is marred by a sentence on page 160: "The scapula is of complex shape, with strong, projecting processes. In the horse (see Frontispiece) the humerus especially, so prominent a feature in the scapula of man, being scarcely visible. There is no trace of a clavicle." The meaning of the second of these sentences is not evident. Comparisons are aptly made between the "ergot," the bare pad in the fetlock of the horse, and a similar pad under the feet of other mammalia. We must, however, dissent from the statement that this pad in the horse is now apparently useless, remaining only as testimony to the unity of structure with other mammals and of probable descent from a more generalized form, for the well-being of whose life this structure was necessary. The ergot is one of several protective structures behind the joint at the lower end of the metapodial, and is in function on rough or yielding grounds, in sands, gravels, or loose rocks, or in descending inclines. Naturally, on wild species of Equus it is more developed. But opportunities for fault-finding are very rare in the case of this book, which is one of the best of good books on natural history.

The Life of Col. Paul Revere. By Elbridge Henry Goss. With portraits, many illustrations, facsimiles, etc. Two vols. Boston: Joseph George Cupples. 1892. 8vo, pp. 689.

Paul Revere was one of the most fortunate of the minor characters of the Revolution. He never held any important position, but by a lucky chance he filled a romantic part, and, thanks to a modern poet, "Paul Revere's Ride" is likely to be remembered by posterity. He was the trusted friend and agent of the Boston patriots, he served loyally and ably, he survived the perils of war to reëstablish himself in business, and he left descendants among the most distinguished families of his native town. Whether among his other pieces of good fortune the publication of these volumes is to be reckoned, may be a matter of doubt.

Mr. Goss is evidently a painstaking antiquary, greatly interested in his subject, and he has collected everything, perhaps, which a biographer could need. On the other hand, these books, as books, are discreditable to the publisher. The paper is shiny, the back-margins are too small, and the volumes can neither be opened nor held with any comfort. The illustrations are mostly printed from "process" plates of the poorest description, and, for some inconceivable reason, they are printed in various colors, often to the further injury of the engraving. Of the drawings we prefer not to speak, as they seem to be works of love. There is a flavor of sham antiquity about the book, beginning with a title-page whereon the publisher divides his names between two lines, which is unnecessary and unpardonable. We presume that the author is not responsible for these defects, as he has shown his zeal and knowledge in the collection of Revere's engravings; but though these originals, in their pristine defects, are merely historical evidences and not models for an art academy, they are a thousand times more repulsive in red, green, blue, and yellow reprints.

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Paul Revere was born at Boston December 21, 1734, and was the son of Apollos Rivoire, a native of Riancaud, France, who came hither as a youth and learned his trade of goldsmith with John Cony of Boston. The father anglicized both his names to Paul Revere, and died in 1754. By his wife, Deborah Hichborn, he had twelve children, of whom our Paul was the third. The son followed his father's trade, and, like many others, passed from the engraving of gold and silver to that of copper plates for printers' use. His skill in the latter art, though very limited, was of great use to his country, when employed both on patriotic caricatures and on the notes and bonds of the Revolutionary period. His mechanical ability was also of service in the manufacture of gunpowder and cannon, and, after the war, he was the founder of the copper-manufacturing industry in Boston and its vicinity.

It would be useless to repeat the story of his notable "Ride," which was only one of the many good things he did. Everything is recounted in Mr. Goss's book, and we are all obliged to him for his industry. An abstract of the volumes would probably be more serviceable, however, to the memory of this sturdy patriot, industrious citizen, and admirable man.

The Claims of Decorative Art. By Walter Crane. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

ONE is likely to open this book with anticipations of pleasure and profit. So much of the writing on matters of art is done by men who have no practical and little theoretic acquaintance with their subject, and whose literary skill is their only critical equipment, that a book on art by an artist of ability seems very welcome. One expects, at last, to be told something. In this case, however, these very legitimate expectations are aroused only to be disappointed.

Mr. Crane is a decorative artist of great talent, but he is also a Socialist, and his Socialism occupies a much larger place in his writings than does his art. He seems, also, to be a man incapable of reasoning and guided entirely by sentiment. Almost any one of the sixteen essays in the present volume might be given the title of any other and no harm done. Wherever he starts, he always comes out at the same place. Over and over again, with "damnable iteration," he laments that modern art is all wrong, and modern life is all wrong; that art is given over to a vain competition with photography, and life to "commercialism" and the struggle for money; and ever comes the refrain, "as if it were the burthen of a song," "Meanwhile, the only hope, alike for art as for humanity, lies in Socialism."

A part of his indictment is true, and occasionally he comes near saying something valuable about "Design in Relation to Use and Material," or about "Imitation and Expression in Art"; but the fatal inability to reason spoils all, and makes what might have been a real contribution to criticism a mere expression of personal feeling. The world is out of joint, and somehow Socialism is to set it right. The vague millennium of the Socialist which is to remake mankind and turn us all into angels, will, of course, save art as well as humanity; but the how or the why Mr. Crane is incapable of telling us.

We cannot recommend Mr. Crane's book to the student of art as one from which he is likely to glean any instruction.

The American Government, National and State. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D. Ann Arbor, Mich.: The Register Publishing Company.

PROF. HINSDALE'S volume consists of a Constitutional text-book, preceded by a history of the origin of the American State. The chief difference between it and most books of its class lies in the greater attention paid to the historical introduction, and the space devoted to the machinery of the State Governments. There is no great originality in the descriptive part—indeed, it would be difficult, after all that has been written on the subject, to find much scope for originality here; the main thing is that the description is accurate, that on disputed points the author's views are expressed with reserve, and the aim generally kept in mind is merely to give the "better opinion."

We think the author has here and there gone into greater detail than is necessary, and in one or two places, at least, the subject under consideration is not fully elucidated. Thus, in the discussion of the legal-tender act no notice is taken of any decision of the Supreme Court later than that in the twelfth volume of Wallace's Reports; and the final judgment by which the power to make paper money legal tender in the discretion of the Government was affirmed is not even alluded to. This is a defect which should be corrected in another edition. No more important decision as to the powers of Congress has been rendered in our time, as may be easily seen when we reflect that it is perfectly true, as Mr. Hinsdale says, that the framers of the Constitution "undoubtedly supposed they were making irredeemable paper money, issued by the Government, impossible." In general the book is brought down "to date."

The treatment of the Commerce clause (pp. 184–187) is good enough as far as it goes; but without some account of the police power, and the question of concurrent powers, it is incomplete. These are given elsewhere, but, scattered through the book, one sheds little light on the others. On the other hand, it is to be said that the maker of such a compendium as this is perpetually confronted with the difficulty that he can never fully explain American constitutional law except to a person who has received a legal education, and in writing for ordinary students is continually in danger of falling between the two stools of too much explanation or too little.

The book opens with a dissertation on the Science of Politics. Many treatises on this subject end in suggesting a doubt as to whether the writer has any clear idea of what a "science" is, and to persons of a sceptical turn it will be refreshing to find that Prof. Hinsdale is able to compress the whole science into eighteen pages. Even as to the truth of the propositions contained in this narrow compass we doubt if his fellow-scientists will wholly agree. It may be doubted, for instance, whether it is scientifically correct in a treatise of this kind to say that the Poles are a "nation." There is a Polish race, or a Polish people, but the term nation in the mouths of modern publicists generally imports the idea of territorial sovereignty, and not that of race affinity. The question is not one of etymology, but of usage.

Brahmanism and Hinduism: or, Religious Life and Thought in India, as based on the Veda and Other Sacred Books of the Hindus. By Sir Monier Monier-Williams. Fourth edition. Macmillan & Co. 1891.

THE very admirable work of M. Auguste Barth, entitled 'The Religions of India' (2d ed., London, Trübner, 1890), treats in order of the Vedic religions, of Brahmanism, ritualistic and philosophic, of Buddhism, of Jainism, and finally of Hinduism. The Oxford Sanskrit professor's beautiful volume, which lies before us, has for its proper subject the last of these topics, Hinduism. Barring ritualistic Brahmanism, it is the dreariest of them all. The monstrous mythology of the worshippers of Vishnu and Çiva, the endless ramifications of the sects, the demon-worship, hero-worship, ancestor-worship, the tree and serpent-worship, the religious life of the orthodox Hindu, his fasts and feasts, temples, shrines, and places of pilgrimage—all is here patiently and faithfully set forth by a writer who has not only read his Sanskrit books, but has also made three journeys to India for the personal study of subjects in which autopsy is of especial value.

Unattractive as these subjects may seem, they nevertheless compel the attention of the serious student of anthropology and religions, and the author has invested them with as much liveliness as was feasible. It is matter for curious reflection that we nineteenth-century Americans have contemporaries on the other side of the globe—in Orissa—who worship the Queen of England as their chief divinity, and that men of remarkable strength or of unusual deformity are liable—"like Paul and Barnabas at Lystra"—to be converted into gods (p. 259).

Looking at the practical aspects of the case, it seems idle to hope that the mass of the grosser forms of idolatry and superstition will yield to direct efforts at proselyting. The force of the whole system of modern civilization and enlightenment will ultimately dislodge it, and so, by indirection, change the general habit of mind of the Hindus. A hundred miles of new railway in India is more efficient in breaking down the prejudices of caste than are as many thousands of tracts and arguments.

Apropos of the recent discussions of branding as practised among young collegians, it may interest them to know by way of precedent that they can cite the Vada-galai and Ten-galai parties of the Ramanuja sect of the Vishnuites. These parties quarrel most bitterly about the form of their frontal emblems. The Vada-galais hold that the mark on their foreheads should represent the right foot of Vishnu (from which the Ganges sprang), while the Ten-galais insist that both feet should be thus honored. But they all agree in branding the boys of seven and upwards on the arms and breast with the discus and conch-shell of Vishnu, to stamp them as true followers of the god. Since they go about mostly bare, this is a sane and significant proceeding.

Egypt: Handbook for travellers, edited by K. Baedeker. Part Second: Upper Egypt, with Nubia as far as the Second Cataract and the Western Oases. With eleven maps and twenty-six plans. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume has been long in preparation, and has been produced only after much trial on the part of the publisher and much pains on the part of the compilers and writers. The travelling public have earnestly desired its appearance, while to only a few was it given to know the cause of the long delay. But at last it is here, and will meet with a most hearty welcome from those who desire to have a handbook of convenient size which shall contain all —yes, and more than all—one needs to know

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in order to view and be amazed by the wonders of the land in question. The names of those who have assisted in the preparation of the volume are a sufficient guarantee of the scholarship of the undertaking: Georg Ebers of Leipzig, Johannes Dümichen of Strassburg, and August Eisenlohr of Heidelberg. These are names well known in Egyptological circles, and greeted with approval in those branches of study to which they have especially devoted themselves.

The volume is supplementary to the earlier one on Lower Egypt and the Delta, and relies upon the introductions and notes previously published. The only things reprinted are the dynastic lists and the hieroglyphic names of the more important kings. As indicated in the title, the places and regions described are in Upper Egypt, including the Fayum, Nubia, and the oases. The translation is excellent, the type clear and distinct, though small, and the general appearance of the volume in accord with the other volumes of the entire series. Henceforth the traveller in Upper Egypt will have the satisfaction which comes from the possession of a competent guide-book, even though in the guise of a "red Baedeker."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Aitken, G. A. The Poems of Andrew Marvell. 2 vols. London: Lawrence & Bullen; New York: Scribners. $3.50.
Alien, Grant. The Duchess of Powysland. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Atkinson, Edward. The Science of Nutrition. Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Co. 50 cents.
Balestier, W. The Average Woman. U. S. Book Co. $1.25.
Baring-Gould, S. In the Roar of the Sea. National Book Co.
Betham-Edwards, M. France of To-day. Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Black, W. Magic Ink, and Other Stories. Harpers. $1.25.
Blok, P. J. Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk. Eerste Deel. Groningen: J. B. Wolters.
Bouchot, Henri. Les Clouet, et Corneille de Lyon. [Les Artistes Célèbres.] Paris: Librairie de l'Art; New York: Macmillan.
Carleton, Will. City Festivals. Harpers.
Chambers's Encyclopædia. New ed. Vol. IX. Round—Swansea. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Davis, W. T. Days Afield on Staten Island. New Brighton, N. Y.: The Author.
Deene, Harley. Cortland Lasker, Capitalist. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Dickson, W. B. Modern Punctuation. Putnams. 75 cents.
Dobson, Austin. Fielding's Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon. London: Chiswick Press; New York: Macmillan. $4.
Dumas, A. The Black Tulip. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Earnest Thoughts for Every Day. T. Whittaker. 25 cents.
Ewart, William. Cardiac Outlines. Putnams. $1.50.
Ferguson, George. Our Earth—Night to Twilight. Vol. I. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Frost, A. B. The Bull Calf, and Other Tales. Scribners. $1.
Gouin, Prof. F. The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages. London: George Philip & Son; New York: Scribners. $2.25.
Hall, Gertrude. Far from To-day. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Hewins, W. A. S. English Trade and Finance, Chiefly in the Seventeenth Century. London: Methuen & Co.
Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of London. 8th ed., revised and enlarged. Harpers.
Jacobs, Joseph. The Familiar Letters of James Howell. 2 vols. London: David Nutt.
Jowett, Prof. B. The Dialogues of Plato. 3d ed., revised and corrected throughout. 5 vols. Macmillan. $20.
Keary, C. F. Norway and the Norwegians. Scribners. $1.50.
Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds. London: Bradbury, Agnew & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.25.
Ober, C. F., and Westover, C. M. Manhattan, Historic and Artistic. Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.
Olmis, Elizabeth. Morris Julian's Wife. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Roberts, Morley. The Mate of the Vancouver. Cassell. 50 cents.
Sherwood, Mrs. M. E. W. A Transplanted Rose: A Story of New York Society. Harpers. 50 cents.
Snow, Alvin L. Songs of the White Mountains, and Other Poems. Creston, Iowa: *Gazette* Publishing House.
Sohm, Prof. Rudolph. The Institutes of Roman Law. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $4.50.
Spender, Mrs. J. K. Zina's Awaking. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
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